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LETTERS FROM EUROPE

Political and General Movements in England, Italy, France and Spain.

"Monadnock's" Notes and Comments on English Topics.

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Brilliant Speech of M. Forcade—Efforts of Rochefort.

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ENGLAND.

Interest in the Pope's Council at Rome—Cheap Cotton—The Dog Show at Birmingham—"Pocahontas" at the St. James with the Title of "La Belle Sauvage"—Miscellaneous Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

While our good people are putting up, or offering up, prayers for the Council, the good Pope is doing everything a kind and paternal father can do to make his guests in the Holy City comfortable. The *Times'* correspondent, who has been admitted to make a private inspection of the preparations for the Council, says:

"Every arrangement required by modern habits and ideas has been made for housing the Council in St. Peter's. It will be made as comfortable there as our own Lords and Commons are in the new Palace of Westminster. Every Bishop will have a bed found for him elsewhere, and at early dawn he may walk into St. Peter's and enjoy himself as he likes all day, much as the citizens of old Rome could in the public baths. There are dining rooms, reading and writing rooms, and every opportunity of bringing together these representatives of the Catholic world, and enabling them to report progress daily across the Atlantic or to the Antipodes. For the time our House of Commons must forego the boast that it is the best Club in the world. The Bishops all look, as they arrive, quite prepared to enjoy the session. As all the spectacles are to be on an unusual scale, and the Council itself is to be exhibited, there are already fears of crushing—not, enough, however, to deter the tenderest and feeblest of our own countrywomen."

After all the speculations that have been published respecting the programme of the Council, this special correspondent, with his superior means of information, seems quite in the dark about its doings. He says:

"I repeat, either there is a great deal of concealment, and unusually successful concealment, or the greater matters which it was once assumed the Council would have to decide on will be left in the safer limbo of pious opinions, shunning rather than courting sharp and positive definition. I need not say how great a relief this will be not only to most good Catholics, but also to many out of that pale. They have no wish to see the field of opinion anywhere further retrenched by the usurpations of authority."

And everybody is waiting in anxious expectation to see what will come of it—even the Free Presbytery of Glasgow. At a meeting on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. GIBSON stated that some Jesuits had settled there; that there had of late been cases of perversion to Popery from even the Free Church, and from among the sons and daughters of ministers of their denomination, and he asked his brethren to adopt some measures to warn and enlighten the people. After some discussion the matter was postponed a month to see what would be the result of the Council, which may, if some of the prayers are answered, render any action in the case unnecessary.

REFORM MOVEMENTS.

Slow as may be the progress of what are considered reform movements in this country, like the gradual changes of the earth's surface contended for by Sir CHARES LYELL, we are now and then astonished by a sudden outburst which changes the whole face of things. Of such a character was a meeting held a few days ago at Cambridge, at which very prominent men in the University declared for a repeal of all the religious tests in the higher educational institutions. They go quite beyond the scope of the bill introduced last session, and demand the free admission of dissenters, Jews, Mohommedans, Atheists, to the highest scholastic positions. This declaration is as important as it is unexpected, and indicates that the secularization of the Universities will probably precede, and certainly hasten, the disestablishment of the Church. Cambridge has beaten Oxford in *this* race.

CHEAP COTTON.

The question of cheap cotton is felt more and more to be one of life and death to Lancashire. Nothing else can save the greatest manufacturing interest in the United Kingdom. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association has been unwearied in its inquiries as to where cheap cotton can be had, but hitherto with no success. Algeria is too dry; Italy has too many products; the West Indies find it easier to raise coffee and sugar; Brazil needs roads and labor; Peru has the latter difficulty; Australia has good cotton regions, but men will not work so near gold diggings for less than ten shillings a day; China and Japan can raise plenty of cotton, but they have manufactories of their own, and have even carried off 200,000 bales in a year from the Bombay market, when the price suited them. The India cotton is poor and dear; it can be produced in pretty large quantities as long as the price is high; when it falls the natives either spin it themselves or stop producing. Egypt and Turkey can raise a good deal, and some of good quality, but Austria, near at hand, and Russia, are getting to be large consumers.

After all, the difficulty is not wholly in the supply of the raw material. France, Switzerland and Germany can buy cotton in Liverpool, take it home, manufacture it and send it to Manchester for sale and make money by it. As long as that state of things exists, what is to save Lancashire? Take off your duties on cotton goods and they would serve you the same. As the world is now arranged, free trade means the devil take the hindmost, and just at this moment Lancashire is the hindmost. I am and always have been for free trade in the abstract. In the concrete I don't see it. There will be universal free trade in the millenium.

PRINCE ALFRED IN CHINA.

I am not sure that China news is on my beat, but here is an item I find imbedded in the *Times* correspondence, which may be interesting. The writer thinks the Duke of EDINBURGH made a mistake in gratifying his curiosity by going to Pekin *incognito*. He should have gone as Prince, with the recognition due to his rank, or not at all:

"It is a grave mistake," he thinks, "to suppose the Chinese Court has abandoned the pretensions to universal sovereignty which it asserted when Lord MACARTNEY went to Pekin, in happy ignorance that a flag bearing the words 'tribute bearer' floated over his head. So lately as 1859 the Emperor HIENFUNG remarked, in reference to the American Envoy, 'What this foreigner (WARD) remarks, that he respects the great Emperor as much as he does that President [a contemptuous way of referring to the President of the United States,] is nothing less than to class the Middle Kingdom with barbarous tribes. Such wild exultation of himself can only be relegated to subjects which make one laugh.'"

And the writer gives a translation of the credentials given to Mr. BURLINGAME as Chinese Ambassador, which differs materially from the official certified translation, and which, it must be presumed, expresses the real sense of the the original. This translation begins as follows:

"Our title to universal sway has been reverently received from Heaven. (Regarding) the central and outer nations as one family, we have been considerately mindful of the lesser States in amity with us; and for the purpose of consolidating and rendering permanent the existing good understanding with them, we have made special selection of good, capable and intelligent officers."

After all, this may be only a matter of custom and etiquette, and of no more practical importance than the title asserted until recently by the sovereigns of this country—"By the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith." The Queen still calls herself "Defender of the Faith," quite as absurdly as the Emperor of China insists on the title to universal sway.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

Speaking of Ministers, the *Pall Mall Gazette* is not quite satisfied with English diplomacy. It says:

"It is a notorious fact that our Ministers of Foreign Affairs are, as a general rule—for there are exceptions—the most ignorant of any Ministers holding similar situations in the world. They have less practical knowledge of Europe than the statesmen abroad, who are usually raised to the direction of a foreign department by having served the State in foreign countries. Their colleagues, occupied all their lives in home affairs, have not that knowledge of the Continent which private gentlemen generally possess."

But the *Pall Mall* has been established to improve English politics and society, and I am glad to see that it is to be enlarged, and published as a morning journal at New-Year, price twopence, while the evening paper will still be continued at a penny. It seems to me a mistake to lower the price at all, but this will make it right again. I asked a newsman why it was done, and he declared that it was the halfpenny *Echo*, which lowered the *News* and *Pall Mall*, and killed the *Star* and one or two others. "It is not merely the halfpenny," he said, "but the *Echo* is thrust in everybody's face by thousands of newsboys, who sell no other paper; people buy it to get rid of them, and then, when they have read the news, they do not care for any other." And it seems likely.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

The leading journal congratulates the United States on the approaching acquisition of the Island of Hayti. It says:

"A population ten times as numerous as that now existing, and a trade fifty times as extensive as that now maintained, could easily be supported by the island under a good administration, and such an administration the Americans, above all other people in the world, are, from their position, their resources, and their character, competent to supply. Of course, it is not to be disguised that the acquisition of San Domingo may be but the first step in the way of aggrandizement. That the conterminous territory of Hayti must sooner or later be annexed to the American Government on the island needs no repeating; and that Cuba on one side and Porto Rico on the other may ultimately pass under the same rule is at least not improbable. In days, however, when the earth is thought to be getting too small for its inhabitants, it ought to be matter of unqualified satisfaction that one of its fairest portions should be redeemed from desolation and waste."

By an unaccountable oversight the *Times* has entirely omitted all mention of the large, beautiful and fertile island of Jamaica in this connection.

The *Daily News*, which has been considered a rather radical journal of the Manchester school of politics and political economy, now joins in the sentiment which I have so often had occasion to express—that the great need in this country is a Government. It is a powerful body, crippled, paralyzed, and liable to be convulsed for want of a head. "There is but one remedy," says the *Daily News*, "for the evils of London life. Give us a Government. Abolish vestries and water companies and gas companies alike, and let a great municipality look after our gas, our water, our roads, our police, and all that concerns our municipal life." Good so far—but the whole nation wants a Government as well as its metropolis. Parliament, at the rate it goes on, will take thirty years to do the work that might be done in three; and that may be done, in a rough and unpleasant way, perhaps, without it, if the patience of the people is tried too long. It may be better to wait, but it is hard waiting. Besides, the just and right and merciful may always be safely done, and ought not to be delayed. Let but the people see a real, earnest desire to do right, and there is much of this among the thinking classes, and they will wait as now, with a patience that would be sublime, if it did not also seem somewhat stupid.

A GREAT DOG SHOW.

If Birmingham holds anti-game law meetings, it has also some demonstrations of an opposite character; one of which is an annual dog show. The tenth annual exhibition of dogs has taken place this week, and this is the largest of the series. The rent of the hall for the exhibition is $2,000; $4,000 are given in prizes, and the receipts are some $15,000, the admission on the aristocratic days being $1 25. One of the dogs exhibited has been sold for $2,250, gold. Among the dogs competing for prizes were pointers, setters, spaniels, retrievers, greyhounds, deerhounds, bloodhounds, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, fox terriers, harriers, beagles, bulldogs, bullterriers, Dalmatians, sheep dogs, Skye terriers, black and tan terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, broken-haired terriers, Pomeranians, pugs, Italian greyhounds, Blenheim spaniels, King Charles', toy terriers, &c., &c.—thousands of dogs, all believed by their owners to be the best of their kind, and all held at prices varying from $100 to the cost of the one mentioned above. Within the week one mad dog went raging through several midland villages, biting and tearing between twenty and thirty persons, besides dogs, pigs, horses and cattle. The cost of the dogs in this country may be set down as three times that of the paupers, and, as a rule, they are more prized and better cared for. The horses and dogs belonging to the upper and middle classes are far better housed and fed than the agricultural laborers. Even unfortunate lost dogs have an asylum supported by annual bazaars at Almacks, with titled ladies to sell pincushions for their benefit, and a long list of liberal subscriptions. The poor dogs have a charity meat dinner every day, while Dr. CUMMING's ragged school children, in St. Giles', have one only once a week, and, being for the most part forlorn little Papists, the good doctor charitably gives them their single meat dinner on Friday. It is the first step that costs; and if under the pressure of starvation a Papist can be brought to eat meat on Friday, he must in time become a good Protestant. With the Orangemen this is a matter of strict discipline, if not of faith. The dying speech of a zealous Orangeman to his minister on this point of religious observance has always seemed to me pathetic. "I have been a poor, hard-working man," said he, "and I have not always had meat to eat, but I thank my God I have always had a piece on Friday." Through the charitable efforts of Dr. CUMMING, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, and other pious philanthropists, some hundreds of poor children in the Irish districts of London will have to a limited extent the same cause for grateful acknowledgment.

PLAYERS AND PLAYS.

Mr. BANDMAN, who sailed away for Australia some months ago with his pretty and clever wife, (Miss MILLY PALMER,) has been arrested in Melbourne for willfully and maliciously destroying a case of photographs, which represented him as playing *Hamlet* in the costume of *Narcisse*. The Court, mercifully considering the provocation, fined him a shilling. And the *Pall Mall* wonders that the burlesque actresses do not smash the windows in which they are represented, not merely in costumes out of character, but with scarcely any garments at all—none to speak of.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD has brought out "Pocahontas" at the St. James with the title of "La Belle Sauvage," and made an immense hit, she of course playing the heroine, with MARK SMITH as *Powhatan*. It is a curious fact that Mrs. WOOD and "Pocahontas" both failed at the Princess' and both succeed at the St. James'. The trouble with the burlesque was that the people knew no more of the story and characters burlesqued than they do of the domestic manners of the people of Saturn. *Captain John Smith* was no more to them than any other Smith in the London Directory—*Powhatan* and *Pocahontas* they had never heard of, whereas "La Belle Sauvage" lives on Ludgate Hill, where she lodges with CASSELL, PETTER and GALPIN, and is a local celebrity. BROUGHAM and his wit were thrown away. Mrs. JOHN WOOD failed because she did not play one of Mr. DICKENS' heroines, *Tilly Slowboy*, as they had been accustomed to see her represented. Now she has cut out three-fourths of the dialogue in "Pocahontas," filled the stage with the loveliest savages dressed chiefly in feathers and wampum, with magnificent tropical scenery, and all London is delighted, or will be in the course of two or three years when they have had a chance to see it. The *Times'* critic compliments the performance. There is also a compliment to MARK SMITH, only the critic called him Marcus Hill, which made the venerable *Powhatan* unhappy.

THE BIGGEST OF ALL OPERA HOUSES.

There is a project for converting the Colosseum in Regent's Park, (that dreary failure of the days when instruction was to be blended with amusement, so as to spoil both, and between those two stools, managers came to the bankruptcy Court,) into an opera house. It is to be the biggest in the world. Carriages will drive into a Winter garden kept always at full-dress temperature. Through this lovely garden the audience will wander freely between the acts, while the stage will have the grandest scenery and the finest ballet in the world, with beautiful dancers of all climes and nations. With such an opera house in Regent's Park, and the Hall of Art and Science in Hyde Park, we shall see which will draw the largest houses. But the Crystal Palace tells that story. It is the most magnificent educational institution in the world—but for one person who goes there to be educated fifty go to see BLONDIN or a Christmas burlesque. They had rather see one clever gymnast all but break his neck than all the art and architecture from the days of the Pharaohs to those of VICTORIA REGINA. The picture gallery is a desert, the statues might as well be on Salisbury plain; but crowds gather about the monkeys, and throng to see the fireworks. Leave out the element of amusement and this beautiful edifice, with all its treasures, would be as dull as the New-York Museum before BARNUM, and if BARNUM could be induced to take the management of the Crystal Palace, he would raise the stock to a premium and save a million out of the salary the directors would give him gladly.

THE JOURNEY TO PARIS.

But we shall not long depend upon London amusements. Three English engineers have been to Paris to lay before the Emperor their plan for emptying London, and to a large extent England, by enabling us all to get to France without being seasick. The first requirement is deep harbors on both sides, available at all states of the tide. The next is great ferryboats which will take on a railway train, and so avoid all the cost and trouble of transhipment—ferryboats too long and wide to pitch or roll. It can all be done, and it will pay, for such a means of transit would double freight and quadruple travel or more. From such harbors, no doubt, England might be invaded; but there can be no profit without some risk, and it is certain that France would be invaded first, and Paris stormed by full-pocketed tourists. To get to Paris in seven hours, and no sea sickness—oh, dream of bliss! To breakfast in smoky London and dine with an undisturbed stomach on the bright boulevards!—such a transformation seen would beat all the pantomimes.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Ministerial "Breakdown"—Value of Classical Studies—An Italian Thinker on the Discussion in the United States—Tommaseo in Florence—The Late Mme. Grisi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Dec. 5, 1869.

The Government is still in the agony of the Ministerial breakdown, a malady which has already had two weeks' run. The new man called by the King, Signor LAUZA, was at one time, as I have before mentioned, a physician, and his skill may be equal to an almost desperate complaint. In selecting his associates in the Cabinet, Signor LAUZA makes it a condition that several persons who have had for some time places near the Sovereign, shall be sent about other business. Signor GUALTERIO, a Neapolitan, who has held the office of Prefect of the Palace, has been extremely unpopular on account of former conduct at Naples, and qualities of character little suited to win the sympathies of the population. His appointment, a year or two back, was more severely criticized than the nominations of public functionaries even here are apt to encounter. The recent Minister of Finance, Signor CAMBRAY-DIGNY, held also the place of ceremonial officer on occasions such as that of the audience of foreign Ministers with the Sovereign. The demand is made that from this place he shall be deposed; and also the dismissal of General MENABREA from his military place near the King. The new political combination is extremely exacting toward a number of leaders of the opposite party. One other condition is, that there shall be a reduction of at least fifteen millions of francs in the annual expenses of the army. The Piedmontese Party, before known as that of the *Pérmanente*, still keeps up its hostility to the Tuscan Party, with what is called here a bell-tower policy. It was the former of these parties, uniting its forces with those of the *Sinistra*, or Opposition, which succeeded in overthrowing the Menebrea Ministry. The Opposition, made up in great part of Republicans, among other reforms are in favor of what is equivalent to an abolition of the regular army; a most wise improvement, if it were possible to be brought about. All that the new Cabinet maker at present can do is to promise the small reduction already spoken of in the cost of that arm of the service. No way is yet found of getting out of the quagmire in which the Minister of Finance has been so long wading up to his knees. A bridge of a few planks has been built by loans, but the superior cumbent weight is so great that the frail bridge and all upon it threaten to disappear in the mud. The country is finding out slowly that there are only two ways of getting out of the difficulty—either to lighten the load or put a little more force of the shoulders to the wheel. Italy has called on Jupiter—which is another name for the foreign banker—long enough. Jupiter is nearly tired out. The long and the short of the matter is, that with $200,000,000 expenses and $180,000,000 revenue, the credit of the State is suffering more and more. The Italian five per cents hang at 54 on the Paris Exchange. The fact cannot be got over that the country is poor, and it is cruel in the managers of affairs not to strike out, at the earliest possible moment, plans of economy. There are prosperous portions of the country, such as Lombardy, Piedmont and portions of Tuscany and Naples, able to bear without suffering their portion of the public burden; but it is not true of all. I am told that about one-half of the present net earnings of the country are taken for the expenses of carrying on the Government. I have not yet verified the truth of this statement, but the great disproportion between the accumulated wealth and the expenditure is unquestioned.

Since the above was written, word comes that Signer LAUZA has not succeeded in his efforts to form a Ministry, and has handed back to the King the commission confided to him. General CIALDINI, a raw hand in such matters, now undertakes, and will doubtless do his best. LAUZA had got his Cabinet list regulated, except as to the candidates for the offices of Ministers of War and Marine. The men thought of for those places could not see their way clear to a reduction in the two departments. So the hitch continues, and we may go limping on for a week or two yet.

Parliament is waiting and doing next to nothing. The King is obliged to suspend his pleasures, and lend an attentive ear to the conversations, hours long, of those he calls around him to help to get again into working order the Government machine. The journals, meanwhile, renew their criticisms with less of the acrimony, but all the cherished proneness to fault-finding, which only too much characterizes them. Fifteen newspapers are printed here daily, and quite one-half of them could well be spared.

THE VALUE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

The discussion in America upon the value of classical studies, has attracted the attention of a writer in Italy. That such a debate should ever arise excites surprise. In the opinion of this Italian thinker, the United States, of all great countries in the world, is the last in which doubt should exist as to the influence of scholarly culture to keep up civilization. The principal argument is founded in the fact that in the young society of the New World there is no privileged class, or aristocracy of descent to which is confided the duty of sustaining the tone of manners, language and social feeling, and that in a great Empire such as that which America has built up, this responsibility must be assumed by a sincere and most legitimate aristocracy of learning and of intellectual culture. It excites surprise that with the enormous wealth of the country great libraries have not been built up. Although a good foundation has been laid at Boston, in the Capitol at Washington, and in the Astor, such collections in the capitals of Europe would be reckoned as libraries of the second or third class. Florence alone has 500,000 volumes in its public libraries, free to all. The Astor will not be a monument worthy of its name and of New-York until it has at least half a million of volumes. The large and excellent private collections in the cities of the United States are extolled; but there is not a public library in which a scholar could write a great history. This is a subject upon which more may be said, and upon which more must be said as there is opportunity.

TOMMASEO.

Italy has been distinguished more in the walks of literature and science, among whom is TOMMASEO, who has lately taken up his residence in Florence. This friend of DANIEL MANIN and of the Venetian cause in its day of gloom, is not an Italian by birth, as he came into the world on the other side of the Adriatic; but in feeling he is intensely Italian, and this country is the first object of his affections. TOMMASEO has lost his sight, and like CAPPONI here, or our PRESCOTT in his time, is obliged to do his work by means of secretaries. This writer has added some of the works of most respectable merit to contemporary Italian literature, and will leave a name to last after the life, now ripened to nearly threescore years, is ended.

THE DEATH OF MME. GRISI.

The death of Mme. GRISI will, perhaps, be more felt in Florence than in any other city in Europe. Here was her home, and although she rarely or never appeared on the stage here, she was often seen in society or driving in the city or the public park. From her daughters she was rarely separated. Like CATILANI, and so many others who have been distinguished in and made fortunes by art, she had her villa near Florence. Years ago, when MARIO and GRISI became millionaires in france, they bought the patrician house of the historic SABRIATI family, and there they have been able to live with quiet and dignity when reposing from art labors. GRISI, at the age of near 60, was still beautiful, with the air of nobility which nature gave, truer than that of art, or the studied graces and dramatic grandeur of the stage.

ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

The Debates in the Corps Legislatif—Brilliant Speech of M. Forcade de la Roquette—Rochefort Again in the Tribune—Exciting Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 10, 1869.

The event of the week is the brilliant speech of M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE in defence of the acts of the administration in connection with the elections. It is described by the Ministerial Press as a "splendid improvisation," but the fact is that there was nothing impromptu about it. The speech was concocted—at least so it is affirmed in quarters which profess to be well acquainted with what is passing behind the political curtain—between the Emperor, M. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. FORCADE. Certain it is, that during its delivery M. OLLIVIER was so demonstrative in his expressions of admiration that he attracted the attention of the Chamber and of the spectators in the Tribunes by them.

THE DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

You will remember that in my previous letters I pointed attention to the fact that, although in the discussion on the reports of the bureaus to which the disputed elections have been referred, the conduct of the Minister of the Interior in regard to these elections had been frequently impeached by the Opposition, he had maintained a rigorous silence. The manner in which he was compelled to depart from the reserve which he seemed to have prescribed to himself was this: The report on the election for the Gironde came up for consideration. In this department, M. DREOLLE, editor of M. ROUHER's organ, *Le Public*, had presented himself on a former occasion, and had only succeeded in obtaining 75 votes. At that time he was but little known in the circumscription to which he offered himself, and the extent of his personal influence may be measured by the number of votes which he received. In the last electoral contest he obtained, through the pressure brought to bear by the Government, 17,306 votes. The Prefect of the department, M. BOUVILLE, went to great lengths in endeavoring to secure the return of M. DREOLLE. He sent, under envelopes by the post bearing the Prefectorial indorsement, 8,000 of M. DREOLLE's voting papers to the electors, thus violating the law and defrauding the public treasury in his desire to impress upon the constituency the fact that that gentleman had all the influence of the Government to back him. Two days before the election this same Prefect sent to all the Mayors in the circumscription a confidential circular, directing their attention to the operations of a band of malefactors who were turning to account this period of electoral excitement to practice their criminal operations. When the Prefect came to be interrogated upon the subject by the Committee it became evident that there was no real foundation for the statement, and that it was used merely as a means of intimidation. Notwithstanding all this, the Committee reported in favor of the admission of M. DREOLLE.

SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

M. JULES FERRY, one of the newly-elected Deputies of the Seine, and a member of the *Gauche*, presented the facts of the case to the attention of the Chamber, and called upon it to vote against the conclusions of this report. In terminating his speech he made the following appeal to M. FORCADE:

"Under circumstances so serious, and in a case where the conduct of a Prefect who was still in office, and that in one of the first Prefectures in France, was involved, he hoped that the Minister of the Interior would abandon that silent attitude which held a middle place between majesty and resignation. [Laughter and cheers from the Left.] Did the Minister approve or disapprove of the conduct of that functionary, or, when he had issued his orders, was he indifferent to the manner in which they were executed, excepting, of course, the non-abandonment of his subordinates, when they had been culpable only from excess of zeal?"

This direct appeal brought the Minister to his feet, and furnished him the opportunity for one of the best speeches that has ever been delivered by a badgered functionary:

He protested against the overzealousness of injudicious subordinates being made the groundwork for an impeachment of the general prudence and caution of the Government in electoral matters, and sought to show, by circulars which he had issued to the Prefects, that they had been enjoined to pursue a different line of conduct from that charged against M. BOUVILLE. He contended that the acts imputed to the latter were special in the department of the Gironde, and personal in his case; and retorted upon the *Gauche* the charges of intimidation by reminding them of the violent and menacing language held at their public and private electoral reunions. The Government knew what these bravados amounted to, looked them boldly in the face and reduced them to impotence. That was why it professed to be able to found liberty where others had failed, for he was not aware that there had ever existed a Government in the world, not even a republican one, which had maintained as firm, as erect and as tranquil a bearing in presence of such violent and furious attacks. He was one of those who applauded reforms and who desired to devote their lives to them. He was one of those who thought that there was something more worthy of a lofty ambition than the system of personal government and that was the honor of founding liberty in their country. He thought, and the thought was shared elsewhere, that this glory which had been wanting to great minds and noble characters, was the grandest that could be envied. Others had failed in presence of *emeutes*, civil war and surprises. The Restoration had failed in spite of the genius of M. ROYER COLLARD, and of the eloquence of M. SERRES and M. MARTIGNAC. The Government of July had also succumbed at the task, despite the eloquence of M. THIERS and M. GUIZOT. These statesmen had been condemned to the grief of witnessing the Liberal Government, which they had hoped to establish, disappear in a catastrophe. Where other systems had failed, the Empire had the pretension to succeed, because its principle was stronger and more popular, because it reposed on the national will several times proclaimed, and defied surprises. "We have eighteen years of existence," continued the Minister, as soon as the applause excited by this last sentence had subsided. "You judge severely this past; well, we, even in quitting it to enter on a new path, are among those who salute it with respect, because it has given the country days of prosperity and grandeur. [Continued applause.] We are entering upon new ways; we shall not stop short to look behind us. We desire to push forward, and we mean to persevere in this line of progress until we arrive at the grand result—the Empire, foundress of liberty. [Fresh applause.] And this is not a project of yesterday, a new project; it is not an incident, it is the consequence of acts which have succeeded each other for the last ten years, of acts commenced in 1860 and which touch their accomplishment in 1869. And, gentlemen, is liberty to be pounded with big words, with programmes at once solemn and *naive*, like that which was read to you at the commencement of this sitting? [Interruption from the Left. M. ROCHEFORT—"The Convention saved France."] Is it with big words that liberty has been founded and seated on the bases which are proper to it? [M. ROCHEFORT: "The Convention"—murmurs from the Right.) I do not speak of the Convention, M. ROCHEFORT; I speak of the *projet du loi*, (M. RASPAIL's Constitution,) which was presented at the commencement of this sitting. I examine the general conditions necessary to found liberty, and I say that the Empire has desired to march progressively. It has not rushed toward liberty with the generous inexperience of our fathers, in 1789, 1790 and 1791. Grand epoch! great citizens; great courage, before which we should bow with respect; but, permit me to add, statesmen still inexperienced, [interruption from the Left,] and who allowed from their pure but feeble hands the monarchy to descend gradually to the Republic. [Murmurs. M. EUGENE PELLETAN—"What would BONAPARTE have been without the Republic?"] We have traversed these different epochs, and experience has come with time. I say it to the honor of the Government—to the honor of all those who, in the Government as in the Opposition, have, after their manner, sought to serve their country, for what I desire is that this common work shall be sustained by all our efforts, and that when we pursue this object, when we march toward it frankly, sincerely, without ulterior motives, we shall find behind us all those who desire to arrive at the same end and who know that when liberty is founded multitudinous benefits flow from it and principles arrive successively at their development. [Applause.] We march in this path; we march in it with prudence, but with resolution; slowly, but with perseverance and firmness; and permit me to revert again to that word, we march in it with confidence, because we have faith in the progress of public manners; because if this great country, which for the last eighty years has sought liberty without being able to found and fix it, has traversed many events and many catastrophies, and has been subjected to many sterile agitations, experience has at last come to it, and when it sees revolution raising its head it thrusts it aside and condemns it to silence. [Great applause from the Right.] We have seen it this year abandon itself to many attempts; we have seen journals left to absolute liberty make unscrupulous use of these questions, publish proclamations of the Republic, place at the head of their columns dates which continue the Republican calendar, just as in 1814 when the Père LORIQUET continued the nomenclature of the monarchy without taking any notice of the reign of NAPOLEON. We have seen those *naivetés* in certain journals, and violence in others, but the country has kept clear of them, the country is not with them; it witnesses the feverish ideas, the impotent attempts which are always mingled with the grand efforts made to found liberty because the latter does not disengage itself easily from the clouds which obscure it; the country sees it, and it resists, but it does not desire reaction. [M. LAROCHE JOUBERT—"France wants the Empire and liberty."] The country wants a strong Government, which is ready to face the danger. It does not want reaction; it does not believe that when the first difficulties appear it is right in a Government to abandon itself to vague disquietudes, even to the alarms of its friends. [Applause.] No, it points their attention to that noble language which you so much applauded: "Order—I answer for it—aid me to found liberty."

The effect produced by this splendid oratorical effort was unmistakeable. It took the Opposition completely by surprise, and regret was subsequently expressed among its members that M. JULES FERRY should have provoked it. JULES FAVRE's reply was tame in the extreme—perhaps one of the most indifferent that that gifted speaker and able debater has of late years delivered in the Chamber. The result was that the election of M. DREOLLE was validated by a majority of 170 votes to 78—although there were the strongest grounds for annulling it—a tribute to the power of eloquence even when exerted by an unpopular Minister.

ROCHEFORT AGAIN IN THE TRIBUNE.

At the commencement of the sitting of the Corps Legislatif yesterday, after a rectification of the report of the previous debate in the official journal asked for by M. RASPAIL, M. ROCHEFORT demanded permission to speak.

President SCHNEIDER—Proceed.

M. ROCHEFORT—Although it is a truly original coincidence to hear a Minister declare, in the name of the Empire, that he will defend liberty against the Republicans, I shall select from the words uttered yesterday by the Minister of the Interior only those relating to citizen RASPAIL and myself; that is to say, those which have relation to the project of law which we have deposited upon the President's desk. Yes, we have the intention and we mean to demand energetically the reëstablishment of the commune.

M. ROLLE—Of the Commune of Paris? [Laughter and murmurs.]

M. ROCHEFORT—That is to say the government of the country by the country. [Interruptions on some benches.] Yes, we desire to replace by one tax those thousand and one imposts, those double *décimes*, those *contre-décimes* which crush the poor and never even touch the fortunes of the rich. Yes, we desire that the right of war and peace shall be confided to the Corps Legislatif, because we wish to avoid a repetition of the Chinese expedition, which was merely a pillage. [Cries of "Oh! oh!"]

President SCHNEIDER—M. ROCHEFORT, allow me to observe to you——

M. RASPAIL—M. ROCHEFORT has been attacked; hear his reply.

M. ROCHEFORT—The Minister has questioned us directly on the subject of the project of law that we have——

President SCHNEIDER—Permit me to observe to you that these questions will find their place elsewhere; they are out of order on the subject of the *procès verbal*.

M. ROCHEFORT—The Minister has qualified the project of law as puerile——

M. DE FORCADE, Minister of the Interior—No!

Several MEMBERS—He said "*naif*," (innocent.)

M. ROCHEFORT—As *naif*, as solemn; it is not for me to appreciate these two epithets. The truth is, that the Minister of the Interior believed it to be his duty to question me in a direct manner on the subject of the election of the Gironde. I demand permission to reply to him. I said this: We do not want——

President SCHNEIDER—The discussion was closed yesterday, and we are occupying ourselves at present with the *procès verbal*. You can speak in reference to the latter, but you cannot make a reply to a speech delivered yesterday.

M. ROCHEFORT—Again I say, the Minister has questioned us; we have a right to reply. This is a rectification of the *procès verbal*. I do not go beyond the question. If the President had called upon the Minister to speak to the question, for he has gone beyond it; [cries of "Oh! Oh!"] for he did not speak of the elections of the Gironde, but solely of the public reunions——[Interruption.]

M. QUESNE—Mr. President, this is a speech under pretext of a rectification of the *procès verbal*. Such precedents must not be allowed to occur, not even in favor of the Opposition.

President SCHNEIDER—There can be question of nothing but the *procès verbal* at present.

M. ROCHEFORT—I speak to a personal fact——

M. GUYOT-MONTPAYROUX—It is on a personal fact, and had M. ROCHEFORT not been interrupted, he would have already concluded.

President SCHNEIDER—I beg of M. ROCHEFORT to keep within the usual limits of matters relating to the *procès verbal*. If there is a question of a personal character involved, it is natural that he should treat it; but if it is discussion, it is misplaced at present. M. ROCHEFORT will find an opportunity to place his arguments at a later period.

M. ROCHEFORT—I wanted to say that the Minister tried to turn into ridicule the project of law presented to you yesterday by citizen RASPAIL and myself. I am bound to state that these tactics of irony and laughter——

M. ROLLE—Irony! Contempt! That has been your method! [Murmurs.] That was the very motive of the existence of your candidature.

M. ROCHEFORT—He has applied it to the appreciations of the citizens contending against him. I desire to state that he only continues the system inaugurated by the Chief of the State at the opening of the session. [Exclamations on several benches.] The Chief of the State believed it his duty to laugh to scorn——[Fresh interruption, and cries of "Order! order!"]

President SCHNEIDER—The personality of the Chief of the State must not be introduced here; do not bring him into question.

M. ROCHEFORT—I have been provoked, insulted by him. [Interruption from a great number of benches, and cries of "Enough, enough."] The Minister has declared that the Empire wanted to found liberty. Well, I say that it is a singular way of inaugurating it, that it is a singular way to show one's respect for universal suffrage to laugh when the name of the elected Deputy of the first circumscription of Paris is called. [Murmurs.] And I will add this, that, ridiculous as I may be, I never went promenading on the sea shore with a live eagle on my shoulder and a piece of bacon in my hat. [Cries of "Pshaw!"]

Some VOICES—To order.

President SCHNEIDER—M. ROCHEFORT, this is no longer even discussion on the subject of the *procès-verbal*. I must stop you.

M. ROCHEFORT sat down.

M. DUGUE DE LA FAUCONNERIE—You ought to let the country hear this language, and not interrupt him.

This terminated the incident. It must be owned that if M. ROCHEFORT had formed a serious resolution to maintain a dignified self-possession in the Chamber, as his friends pretended, it has very soon evaporated. His tirade against the Emperor was in the worst possible taste, and instead of turning it from him is likely to keep up the laugh against him. But he might be pardoned if, in using the celebrated exordium of the London *Times* to one of its readers, he had quoted it correctly. It was couched, if I recollect rightly, thus: "When an Imperial Pretender attempted the invasion of France with a live eagle and a few dozen of champagne." M. ROCHEFORT spoiled the humor of the thing by his defective memory, and made of a good joke simply a spiteful allusion.

SPAIN.

The Raising of the State of Siege—The Crown Jewels—Interpellation of the Ministry on Financial and Other Matters—The Italian Candidature—Slavery in Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

The political and financial events in Spain since the dispatch of my last letter have not been of extraordinary importance. Señor CASTELAR, Republican, was to have made a speech on Saturday last in support of his project of law for the raising of the state of siege; the galleries were crammed with diplomatists, former Deputies and other interested parties, but they had come in vain, for the Republican orator, being indisposed, could not speak. The Government, not wishing to give its redoubtable adversary a chance to impeach the conduct of the Ministry during the military dictatorship, has raised the state of siege, but has declared at the same time that a Carlist conspiracy was progressing in the north of Spain, and that these inveterate enemies of the actual Government were preparing for a second appeal to the sword. It is true that some arrests have been made at Miranda, at Victoria and in the ancient Kingdom of Navarre. Several officers on half pay have been imprisoned.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Cortes have been discussing the law relating to the sale of the Crown jewels which are not indispensable to the monarch. They are valued at 800,000,000 to 900,000,000 reals. The Minister of Finance declared that FERDINAND VII. had inherited from his father and from MARIE LOUISE jewels to the value of 100,000,000, but that JOSEPH BONAPARTE, according to a letter of the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, had carried off 22,000,000 worth of them on his departure from Madrid; that the Ex-Queen ISABELLA had taken with her to St. Sebastian, and from there to France, 43,000,000 worth of jewelry, and that her mother, the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, had carried off the rest, so that all of these jewels, valued at 100,000,000, had disappeared. These serious charges brought forward by the Minister, raised, as you may imagine, a storm in the Cortes. Great excitement was created by these statements among the Carlists and the former Ministers of the Ex-Queen, (several of whom sit in the Constituent Assembly,) and they declared the assertions of the Minister to be calumnies. Señor OCHOA demanded that the House should nominate a Commission of Inquiry on the spot, and charge it to collect and examine the documents brought forward by the Minister in support of his declarations. The House did not consent to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, but it has been considering the proposal of naming a Commission to report upon this very serious affair. This Commission has since been constituted, and we may expect to hear shortly some extremely lively debates on the subject. The partisans of the Ex-Queen base their defence of their former Sovereign against Señor FIGUEROLA's charges on the following alleged facts: They say that the two Ex-Queens have taken away no jewels but such as belonged to them either by right of inheritance or by purchase. They support their assertion that the Crown jewels had not been carried off by pointing to those deposited at the Bank of Spain. According to their declarations the jewels, valued at 100,000,000 and existing in 1808, at the time when JOSEPH BONAPARTE took possession of the Spanish throne, were sold, pledged or taken away by him, and the defenders of the Bourbons cite as proof of their assertion JOSEPH BONAPARTE's letters to the Emperor NAPOLEON and to General BERTHIER, as published in the memoirs of Monsieur DU CASSE.

INTERPELLATIONS TO THE MINISTRY.

In yesterday's sitting Señor FUTAN, a Republican Deputy, called upon Señor FIGUEROLA for an explanation of the motives that have kept him from paying all the coupons of the interior debt, due on the 31st December, 1868, and the 6th June, 1868, in divers Provinces. The Minister of Finance replied that he had not paid them because of the want of sufficient funds, occasioned by the additional outlay rendered indispensable by the Republican insurrection in October last. He promised to pay the nineteen millions yet due during the course of the present month. The Minister of War also has replied to Señor RODRIGO NAVARRO's demand by presenting to the House documents proving that since the commencement of the insurrection 34,500 men had been sent to Cuba, besides fourteen men-of-war, including two iron-plated frigates of forty-five guns each, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions. The Ministerial journals persist in their periodical declarations that the Cuban insurrection has been overcome, but it is not the less true that each mail from Havana brings us details little calculated to reassure the public mind upon the eventual termination of the sanguinary drama now being enacted in the West Indies. In spite of the reinforcements sent out, the insurrection is as threatening to-day as it was a year ago. PRIM replied to another interpellation of Señor SOLER, a Republican Deputy, that he accepted the responsibility of the acts of his subordinates who, at Saragossa, had arrested Republicans after the defeat of the insurgents, saying that they had acted according to his orders. He spoke very highly of General BASSOLS, who had shot down the insurgents in Aragon during twenty-four consecutive hours. Señor CASTELAR, who is recovering from his illness, is to make a motion on Saturday next that will permit him to pass in review all the acts of the Prim Ministry during the fifty days of military dictatorship.

THE ITALIAN CANDIDATURE.

The question of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA continues to be the topic of the day. The conversation in the saloons of the legislative palace turned yesterday on a letter addressed by Señor OLOZAGA to General PRIM, in which that diplomatist assured the President of the Council of Ministers that no foreign Court, from the Seine to the Vistula, showed any sympathy whatever for the Italian candidate, and that this project would bring embarrassing complications upon Spain at home and abroad. Señor OLOZAGA begs General PRIM, "for God's sake," (his actual words) to abandon this project, from which he can hope no good for the future of Spain! This letter, existence of which I vouch for, has offered subject for serious reflection to General PRIM. But as he has projects and a policy of his own, and relies also on the word of the King of Italy, he is in no hurry to abandon the plans the successful issue of which (though doubted here) may raise him to the Regency. It is not probable that he will follow Señor OLOZAGA's advice, neither that he will be guided by the inspirations of the Tuileries, which have always been favorable to Prince ALPHONSE DE BOURBON.

SLAVERY IN PORTO RICO.

Your readers will ask how it comes to pass that the Minister of the Colonies has said nothing more about the abolition of slavery at Porto Rico, after having announced at the Chamber that he would present an extremely liberal project of law to the Cortes. I am in a position to state to you the reason that has prevailed in the Council of Ministers, in which the original project of Señor BECERRA has been modified.

After it had been resolved in principle, and under the pressure that the Deputies from Porto Rico brought to bear upon the Government, that the latter should accord liberal reforms to the Isle of Porto Rico, the Minister of the Colonies appointed a Commission charged with the elaboration of a project of law and with the discussion of all social, political and religious questions connected therewith. This Commission, composed of Deputies from Porto Rico and others from the Peninsula, (eighteen in all,) commenced work immediately, and, according to their advice, religious liberty was directly granted. In addition thereto, it was decided that the Isle of Porto Rico should, in future, be governed by a Prefect, and not by a military Governor. The inhabitants of Porto Rico were furthermore to enjoy the nearly perfect right of self-government, including the rights of nominating the employes of the different administrations, of suspending them, of voting the municipal budget in each town and of putting into execution quite a system of discentralization, allowing municipalities and General Councils to decide, without appeal, on questions relating to highways and turnpikes, &c., and to the improvement of ports, &c., and by which they can raise the obstacles hindering the progress of commerce and industry. Besides, the question of slavery was to be solved, but without damage to the rights of slaveholders. The Commission had studied the serious question of the abolition of slavery from this point of view, and the following is the result of its works and conclusions. The majority of the Commission desired a progressive abolition, preceded by an indemnity lessening the losses of slaveowners. All negroes born hereafter were to be free, the boys to remain under the patronage of slavemasters up to the age of 20 years, the girls to the age of 16. All negroes of more than 65 years of age were to be free; the remaining slaves were to be liberated also, but progressively and by successive lotteries, the State to pay 700 piastres (about $700, gold) in advance for each adult, so that toward the year 1890 slavery would no longer exist in Porto Rico. The budget of this colony was to furnish 600,000 piastres (about $600,000, gold) yearly for this purpose, and the Peninsula an equal sum. The members of the Commission who had come to these conclusions took as basis of their opinions the utility of progressive abolition, even in the interest of the slaves themselves, as it would prevent the conflicts that might rise from the sudden transition of 40,000 adult slaves from the state of servitude to that of freedom. The minority of the Commission sustained the immediate abolition of slavery. According to their opinion, there was no danger to be feared in taking such a measure, neither for public security and order, nor for the prosperity of agriculture. They desired that all slaveowners should receive a previous indemnity; old men aged 60 years, and children born after the 17th September, 1868, to be free without indemnity to the owners. The metropolis was not to receive the excess of the receipts of Porto Rico during the term of years necessary for the payment of the indemnities previously decided upon by a Commission. In presence of these different opinions, a compromise had been decided upon. The following project had been adopted, by which all the slaves would have recovered their freedom, a previous indemnity being paid for them. The slaves were divided into different categories, one comprising those between the ages of 7 and 15, and 51 and 59 years, valued each at $200 gold; the second was to consist of slaves between 16 and 50 years of age, valued each at $300 gold; all the others were to be free without indemnity to the owners. This project had been approved of, when all at once the Ministry dissolved the Commission. Monetary reasons were again the cause of the non-solution of the serious question of slavery. This is the true reason that has modified Señor BECERRA's project. Opinions are being expressed that the Government ought not to occupy itself with the abolition of slavery at Porto Rico before the complete defeat of the Cuban insurgents and the elections of the Deputies from that colony, whose opinion would have to be heard at the Cortes. Our Minister, General SICKLES, has expressed his satisfaction to the Spanish Government on the subject of Señor BECERRA's project of liberal reforms for Porto Rico, but he has added thereto that he would be highly pleased to be informed that a project of law for the abolition of slavery was soon to be laid before the Cortes.

ST. DOMINGO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The authorities of Cuba have been writing by every mail during the last fourteen months that the insurrection would be quelled if the metropolis would send reinforcements. Spain has sent more than 30,000 men in one year, and the insurrection still exists. This situation is severely commented on by the parties who desire the preservation of Havana at any cost. I can also assure you that the news of a project of annexation of St. Domingo to the United States, transmitted by submarine telegraph, have caused a great sensation in political circles, at the Cortes, and in the Council of Ministers.

EXECUTIONS OF ASSASSINS.

The Council of War has condemned five of the ringleaders of the mob which had committed abominable outrages and assassinations at Walls, where the houses of several notaries had been sacked, to death. Two of them were executed yesterday, and it is probable that the other three, the Mayor of the town among them, will be sentenced to hard labor for life. Several Deputies have addressed the Regent on the subject, and it is to be hoped that no more capital executions will take place on account of the October events.

THE WEATHER IN SPAIN.

We have a foot of snow in the streets of Madrid. Railway communications have been exposed to serious interruptions, and the telegraph does not work at all.

CHRISTMAS READINGS.

WANTED A GHOST!

"To Pro rietors of Haunted Houses.—A few gentlemen wish to have the opportunity of visiting a house said to be haunted, situate in or near London, for the purpose of scientific observation."—(Advertisement in English Paper.)

Wanted a Ghost, of whatever variety,
Fitted to mingle in learned society:
Able to work on the feelings electric
Of savans devoted to themes dialectic!

Wanted—a house full of murderous hoards,
Bells autophonic and creakiest boards!
Regions by restless departed ones haunted,
That's what, to keep up the spirits, is wanted.

Wanted to sit up the whole of the night
Waiting the advent of goblin or sprite!
Wanted from t'other side Jordan to roam,
Vampires inclined for a go-in "at Home!"

Wanted some dæmon to give us a note
What it is keeps airy Daniel afloat!
Wanted at least elementary traces
What is the power that elongates his braces.

Wanted to know what on earth are the merits
That make Mrs. Marshall affected by "sperrits."
Wanted to know why respectable dead
Come back to life at five shillings a-head.

Wanted old ladies and children to fright,
Waked up by cats in the dead of the night!
Wanted this age of inquiry to daunt—
That's what these pseudo-philosophers want.

Wanted to galvanize once and again
All the exploded old tricks of Cock Lane!
Wanted to make a white sheet and a post
Go down once more as a genuine ghost!

Wanted—how idle such needs 'tis to flaunt!
Blessed if I think they know what 'tis they want.
Wanted—it seems to me: don't it to you?—
Dialecticians want something to do!—*Punch.*

A STRANGE CHRISTMAS EVE.

BY KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.

I am a sailor, and I love my profession; but still it seemed to me very hard to be called on to join my ship two months after my wedding-day. Lucy and I had gone through so much of long-deferred hope, before our happiness came to us, that at first it was hard to believe in.

I am not finding fault with long engagements, but they are more trying when the man is a sailor than when he stays on shore. Mine was, at all events.

I had known Lucy from a child, and though I saw her rarely, I believe I always liked her far better than any one else; but once we happened to be staying in the same house for a fortnight, and during that time we found out, somehow, that we were necessary to each other's happiness.

She lived with her father and mother in a country parsonage not far from Bristol. She was the eldest of seven sisters, and her father was a poor man; therefore I don't think he ought to be blamed for encouraging Mr. Pembridge at the parsonage.

Ralph Pembridge was the head of a great iron firm in Bristol—a middle-aged, fine-looking fellow—so rich, that it was a wonder he had remained single.

I am obliged to tell you all this; but as it is not the story for which I specially claim your attention, I will be as brief as I can. Mr. Pembridge and I met often at the parsonage, and Lucy never changed her manner toward me in his presence. He used to have a very lofty way with me, but I took no notice of it. We were not actually engaged. I was waiting to get a ship before I spoke to Lucy's father, but we understood each other thoroughly.

One evening I found Lucy in the arbor at the end of the garden, crying. I have never said how pretty Lucy was. Pretty is hardly the word; when she smiled you might have called her beautiful. She was so graceful, and she had great dark eyes, full of softness and of fire. These eyes were full of tears to-night.

"What is it, darling?" I said.

"Oh, Tom! Mr. Pembridge has proposed to papa for me, and what could I say?"

"Of course you could only say what was right, and I know you said it, darling."

But though I held Lucy close against my breast, she went on sobbing.

"Papa is so angry! and he never was angry before——"

Poor darling! I had hard work to pacify her; but at last she could listen to me more tranquilly.

"My darling," I said, "we mustn't blame your father. Mr. Pembridge is a first-rate match, and I am nobody beside him. But your father is a good man, Lucy, and if I get a ship, I don't think he will refuse you to me, spite of his disappointment."

* * * * *

At last my appointment came. I managed to see the vicar, and, after much talk, he gave a sad reluctant consent to our meeting again. "But," he said, "there must be no definite engagement; you may both change your minds before your return."

I was away two years and a half. During that tedious time I got four letters from Lucy. We were off the African coast, and yellow fever and ague were rife—we scarcely ever landed.

In one letter, Lucy told me of her father's death; but she said nothing about changed circumstances, so I imagined there must have been some provision made for the family, of which I was ignorant. The last letter I got was still more sad—Lucy implored me to come to her as soon as ever I returned from my voyage.

I smiled, as I read this request. "Poor little darling!—does she think I'm less impatient than she is?"

The letter was dated from Clifton, and, it seemed to me, from one of the best parts of the watering place. But I was too much wrapped up in thinking of Lucy to heed this, or to speculate for more than an instant on Mrs. Paget's improved fortunes.

I got back to England at last, and was soon in a train bound to Clifton; and after a journey of several hours, that seemed like days, I was knocking at Lucy's door.

I asked for Miss Paget. I was in such a state of excitement, that I took no notice of the maid's perplexed looks, as I pushed my way past her into the dining room.

I started back on the threshold; Mrs. Paget sat there, and beside her was Ralph Pembridge. I seemed to be, as the saying is, "off my head" in an instant. I hardly know what came next. I believe I glared defiance at Pembridge, and looked bitterly at Lucy's mother.

I seemed to see all that had happened. I knew, by intuition, that Pembridge paid the rent of Mrs. Paget's house—that to Pembridge was owing the superior style I remarked in the arrangements and in Mrs. Paget's dress—and I ground my teeth in despair.

What had I to offer Lucy which would bear comparison with all that awaited her as Ralph Pembridge's wife?

I asked for Lucy; and hope came back, and courage with it, as I remarked Mrs. Paget's confusion.

"Lucy is staying with friends," she said.

"Will you favor me with her address?"

Mrs. Paget was a small pale brunette, but she had plenty of color in her cheeks when she answered me.

"There would be no use in doing so, Captain Oswald. My daughter is paying a series of visits; I really can't say where she is at present."

"That woman is lying," I said to myself; and I looked quickly from her to Mr. Pembridge.

He was smiling—it seemed to me with scornful triumph—at the way in which my inquiry had been baffled. I felt that if I stayed there any longer I should quarrel with this insolent millionaire.

I went out of the house, and some good angel prompted me to go at once to Lucy's old home. The first person I met was the sexton, and from him I learned the whole story—that "Miss Lucy had been werrited out of her life ever since the vicar's death to marry Mr. Pembridge. And now folk do say," he ended, "that she have left her home for good and all, and have gone out governessing."

I soon found out that "the folk" included his rheumatic wife, who had formerly been Lucy's nurse. She told me where to find my darling, and when I had Lucy once more in my arms, I forgave Mrs. Paget, and Ralph Pembridge too; I felt in peace and charity with all the world.

The sexton's story had been a true one. I found Lucy in London, staying with some friends, teaching their children for the sake of a home. I left her there, and went back to Clifton.

I told Mrs. Paget that I was in a position to give Lucy a comfortable home; but at first the disappointed woman cried, and made a fuss.

"Well," I said, "you have only to consider it in this way. Time has proved the strength of our attachment. If Lucy has not been tempted to forget me while there was no definite promise between us, do you think she is more likely to do it when she knows that I am able and willing to make her my wife to-morrow?"

"Lucy is sadly disobedient and headstrong," Mrs. Paget sobbed.

"No, she is not. I'm sure you will agree with me"—Mrs. Paget looked up in surprise at my flat denial—"when I tell you what she says. She refuses to be my wife unless you consent to our marriage. Come, Mrs. Paget, you are too good a mother to refuse consent to Lucy's happiness."

Mrs. Paget was worldly, but she was not altogether hard-hearted; and I went off to London, and took Lucy back to her home.

Well, we were married. I need not add we were happy, but, as I said at the beginning, though I was glad to be appointed to a better ship, still it was awfully hard to leave Lucy two months after our wedding day. I left her in Bristol, in a pretty little home within a walk of her mother's house.

I was coming home at last, after a year's absence. I will not tire you by relating how I wearied of the long separation, how sometimes I almost hated the profession which could thus sunder loving hearts, and then again felt ashamed at my own weakness.

I had heard more frequently from Lucy this time, but I had not received a letter for quite three months. In her last Lucy said: "Mr. Pembridge often comes to see me. I suppose I am silly, but I never can feel at my ease with him; and, besides, I am not sure, darling, that you would like him to visit me—only he is so kind to mamma and all of them."

I smiled as I read. "Sweet guileless darling!" I thought, "even now she does not comprehend how entirely I trust her in love;" and then I said to myself that Pembridge was a silly old moth, to go on singeing his wings so hopelessly.

Coming home, we touched at Cape Verde, and there I met with an old Bristol friend—Captain Tucker, a retired Indian officer.

He had just come out from England. I fancied he looked surprised to see me, and I said so.

"Well," he said, "I hardly like to tell you—it might give you a turn, you know; and yet you'll hear it fast enough when you get to England, so I suppose——"

"For God's sake, what is it?" I broke in.

I only thought of Lucy; what might not have happened to her during these months of silence?

Captain Tucker had a curious nervous laugh—it sounded singularly out of place with his answer.

"Well, it's a curious mistake enough; I heard you were dead."

I felt a strange spasm at my heart; a cold clammy terror seemed to lift my hair from my forehead.

"Good heavens!" I stood a minute gazing at Tucker, and I fancy there must have been an alarming expression in my face—he looked so disturbed. "Who told you?" My voice sounded hoarse even to myself. My poor nervous friend stammered, as he answered:

"Well—well; I—I wasn't exactly told, you know. Your mother-in-law, Mrs. Paget, you know, showed it me in a newspaper."

"What paper?"

"Well, that I can't at all remember."

His nervous ill-assured manner made me think he could have told me if he had tried to recollect. I pressed him hard, but he assured me that he had forgotten where he had seen the report of my death.

I put to sea again as soon as possible, to the surprise of my crew, who had counted on longer time ashore.

We had not been many hours afloat before I remembered a strange omission on my part with regard to Captain Tucker's communication; I had not asked him the date of my death!

I was sitting alone in my cabin when this idea came to me. Even now the mere thought of the shuddering dread that came with it breaks me down.

I got up and paced my cabin rapidly. I was trying to shake off the horrible possibility that faced me, making my heart beat almost to suffocation.

But this dreadful possibility grew stronger every minute. I sat down, and grasped my head between my hands.

"Oh God! better I had died," I groaned, "than that——! It is his doing, and if he hasn't stuck at forgery—for it's no better—he'll leave no stone unturned till she marries him."

But when, at last, I was able to think more calmly over it, I knew that Lucy would keep true to me, living or dead.

I leave you to judge of the state of mind in which I made the voyage home. I want to get on to the time when I found myself at Paddington railway station in a first-class railway carriage. I got in at once, to escape the sight of the happy bright faces about me. I slipped a fee into the guard's hand as he let me in. "Let me have this place to myself."

"Well, Sir, I'll do my best; but you see, being Christmas Eve, we're fullish already, and at Reading we'll most likely find a plenty of passengers."

I was in such a mood that it seemed to me if any cheerful Christmassy fellow-traveler tried to make me talk, I should pitch him out of window. Worry had added itself to my other torments—worry planted by Captain Tucker's last words:

"After all, you may reach home before Mrs. Oswald gets your letter. Mrs. Paget said her daughter thought of leaving Bristol."

If I had had a mother or a sister of my own, Lucy should not have stayed near Mrs. Paget; but I have no near relations, and during my long absence I felt that it was best for my wife to be within reach of her own people. Suppose when I got to Bristol I found the house deserted. Suppose—— No! I would not listen to the haunting of dread that I could not lay, though I could drive it away when it came. It was strange that, amid all my torment, one fear never visited me—the fear that Lucy might be dead.

The train stopped again. "By Jove, I thought we'd done with these stoppages! I suppose I made a mistake—or is anything the matter?"

I looked out. No; we were stopping, all in regular course, at some country station. There was about one gas lamp and one sleepy-looking porter with a portmanteau—a tall big man—coming out of the booking office and making directly for my carriage.

"I'm glad I pulled up the window." I threw myself back into my corner and shut my eyes, in the hope that my pleasant meditation would go on. But it had dissolved. I felt troubled, restless, just as if some evil were about to happen.

The carriage door opened. "Room here, Sir;" and a muffled-up passenger got in, and made his way to the far end of the carriage.

His hat was drawn down over his eyes, and his coat collar was pulled up to his ears, so that, in the dim light, it was not possible to see his face; but I felt sure it was the tall man I had seen coming out of the booking office.

I closed my eyes with a sort of grunt, and settled myself sulkily in my corner.

"Confound him!—he shan't get any fellowship out of me." But my corner had grown uncomfortable. I was fidgety. I began to think how strange it was to be shut up thus alone in the dark, for an hour or more, with a man whose face I had not seen.

In echo to my thoughts, the lamp overhead shot up into brilliant flame. This cheered me. I looked round at my companion.

There was not much to be seen, for he leaned back, with his head bent forward on his chest and his hat slouched over his eyes. His rug lay across his knee, and he held it there by one hand.

He had drawn the glove off his hand, and the light concentrated all its rays on it as it lay on the dark rug. I sat looking at this hand, and I saw that light flashed back from it, at least from one of its fingers.

Do you know that strange overmastering sensation which seizes you on the brink of a discovery—a sort of second-sight that holds you breathless, (paralyzed almost,) while memory is putting together and rubbing bright links of the forgotten past?

At the parsonage, when we had all sat round the fire together, I had seen light flash out in precisely the same way from a diamond. And I remembered, too, that Ralph Pembridge, the owner of the diamond in question, had a way of holding his hand droopingly, just as my fellow traveller now held the hand I was looking at.

I remembered that Lucy had often laughed about this habit of Pembridge's, and had said it was part of his purse-proud nature, that he must parade even his rings to attract attention to his wealth.

I had a singularly keen pleasure at that moment in recalling Lucy's merry laugh at the expense of Ralph Pembridge, and what seemed to me an absurd fancy came into my head—this might be Pembridge himself going home for Christmas.

I leaned forward and looked at him. His height and size tallied exactly, but this drooping crouched attitude was quite unlike the erect self-satisfied Bristol man.

I suppose he had been looking at me from under his hat; but, while I still speculated, he raised his head suddenly, and our eyes met.

It was Ralph Pembridge. And, now that he lifted his head and looked me coolly all over, the old dislike came back, and I wondered I had not found out sooner who was my fellow traveler from the mere atmosphere of antipathy.

And yet, while I looked at him, I forgot the fraud I suspected him of having executed; I only thought of getting news of my darling.

"You are Mr. Pembridge, are you not?"

He gave a stiff bow. But I went on without returning it. I could hardly get my words out fast enough.

"Are they all well—my wife, I mean?"

I shrank from naming her to him, and yet I was so impelled to speak that the words seemed to rush from my lips.

"I fancy," he said, "that you would have been wiser to stay away, Captain Oswald."

"No doubt you think so, but your opinion does not trouble me."

I have said before, that one of the things that had always set me against Pembridge was the lofty way he had of sneering down those he considered his inferiors.

He had this way now. And as the light fell full on his face, I thought he looked like an evil spirit.

"In this case," he sneered still. "I think you will find opinion united, unless, indeed, you take pleasure in sorrow."

Doubt was more terrible to me at that moment than the most awful certainty could have been.

"What do you mean? I may find sorrow by your villany, but the sight of me will end it at once; your power to grieve and torment is over."

His face had grown convulsed while I spoke. He struggled vainly for speech; but his words died away inarticulately.

I threw myself back in my corner. I felt as if I were traveling with a poisonous snake. "His fangs are drawn, but he is still a noisome reptile."

He was looking at me again, in the same searching way. Instinctively I felt for my revolver. "He is twice as strong as I am; if he attacks me I havn't much chance—only I have right on my side, and I believe rascals are generally cowards."

I avoided his eyes, but I kept watch of his movements.

Presently I heard him draw a deep sigh.

I looked up involuntarily—there was quite a new expression on his face. It was deeply sorrowful, and again the same cold foreboding crept over me, and chilled my heart.

"Captain Oswald"—his voice had changed too; it was low and broken—"you have called me hard names, and you have cause to think I have injured you; but there will be no more rivalry between you and me; we may as well be friends."

He looked as if he expected me to shake hands at once.

"I don't understand you," I said, coldly. "I can't see how we can ever be friends; we had better keep as wide apart as possible."

He sighed again. Something in this sudden change from his usual swaggering tone roused my suspicions. I began to think he was leading me on to serve some purpose of his own.

"I can't understand your motives," I said. "You seem to admit that you fabricated that account of my death in the newspaper, and yet you pretend to wish for my friendship." Then, as the thought of Lucy's grief came back to me, I said, abruptly, "You have not answered my question about my wife?"

Once more the same look of deep sorrow came over his face.

"Have patience—I was coming to that," he said gently; "but I was seeking to prepare you. Yes, I admit that I acted dishonorably in fabricating the news of your death; but you, of all men, should find excuse for me. I was mad, absolutely mad, with love for Lucy!"

"You say this to my face!" I half rose from my seat. I felt as if I must strike him then and there; but a haunting dread withheld me. What had happened to make this proud man speak thus openly of his rejected love, and offer me his friendship?

"You asked me news of her just now; you meant, how did she bear the tidings of your death?"

I bowed my head, too absorbingly interested to interrupt him.

"At first," he said, "she would not credit it; but no letters came from you, and at last she gave way. Then I believe her grief was terrible; but no one knew, for she hid herself up alone—even her mother was not admitted." He paused for a moment or two. "I only guessed what she was suffering by her pale sad face, but I believe to the last Mrs. Paget saw but little of her daughter."

"To the last!" The words went through me like a knife-blade.

"To the last? What do you mean?" I stammered; "tell me all at once."

He put up one hand—that one with the ring on—to stop me.

"Have patience, I am telling you all," he said; and I felt compelled to listen in silence. "I went to see your wife, and, to my surprise, she received me. You need not look fierce, Captain Oswald. I soon found out why Lucy consented to admit me. She wanted a searching inquiry to be made about you—an inquiry that could not fail to reach your ears if you were still alive. I undertook it willingly, and I at last succeeded in satisfying her that all hope was over."

He paused here and drew a deep breath—just as one does at the foot of a steep hill.

"Why don't you go on?" I said. "All this suspense is needless; tell me the worst I have to hear."

He fixed his eyes on me with a cruel inquisitiveness as to how I should endure the woe in store for me; at least, I thus interpreted his fixed, calm glance, and I answered it impatiently:

"Go on, for Heaven's sake! Don't you think I'm man enough to bear anything?"

"Ay, but how will you bear it? I don't want strife between you and me."

A dim glimmering of the truth came, and kept me dumb. Literally I could not speak. I felt that he was going to tell me he had married Lucy.

"It does not matter how I won my way," he said; "but at last Lucy promised to be my wife." He paused and looked at me, but I did not stir. "This day fortnight was fixed for our marriage."

I started up—I felt that I must strangle him. I could not hold out any longer. I don't know what I said; but Pembridge held me off from him with a strength I could not resist. "Hush! is this your endurance?"

There was more sorrow than reproach in his voice—a sorrow that nerved me to listen to the end. I threw myself on the seat, and covered my face.

"You think that I have made Lucy my wife, and that I am base enough to exult in the misery I have brought on you. Well, I don't wonder; but you have not guessed the truth. Three days before that fixed for our marriage I went to see her, and I learned that she was dead."

I had so known what was coming that I scarcely stirred. I believe my first sensation was relief—that my darling had gone to her rest true to me and to herself. But as I sat there, with my face bowed between my hands, nature got too strong for self-control. I forgot all about Ralph Pembridge: I saw only Lucy, my darling idolized wife, wasting slowly with grief—weeping herself gradually to death for the husband she had so dearly loved.

"And there was no one to comfort her—no one sympathizing heart to answer hers!"

Sobs burst from me—sobs that shook me as if they would tear me asunder in their efforts at freedom; but no tears came to my burning eyes.

I sat for some time in this tearless agony, and then a touch on my arm roused me.

I looked up, tortured at the interruption. Pembridge was bending forward to me; there was a tenderness of pity in his face that held my anger in suspense, though I felt it within me still.

"We shall stop again directly," he said; "we are close to Bristol. Shall I guide you at once to Lucy's grave?"

I nodded—I felt reckless as to what became of me. I never gave a thought to my luggage, or the bag I had with me in the carriage. When the train stopped I jumped up ready to follow him. It seemed to me that this could not be the terminus; it looked so dark and gloomy, but I had not time to look out or speculate. Pembridge moved past me to the door.

"Follow me closely," he said, "or in the darkness you will lose me."

He let down the windows and opened the door. The night had grown colder.

"Come"—(he looked over his shoulder as he stood on the step)—"come to Lucy's grave."

The words were hardly spoken when he gave a long, despairing shriek, that for an instant paralyzed me with its shrill horror. I thought he was falling; then I grasped at him to save him, if that were possible. My hand closed on something, and pulled at it desperately. I threw myself back in the carriage to aid my efforts; but that wailing shriek never ceased.

Good heavens! what is this? I open my eyes widely, and look round with giddy, dazed senses. The keen night wind whirls into my face as the train rushes on, and mingled with the wind is a damp underground atmosphere. I am standing at the open door of my carriage, holding on by the arm-sling grasped in my hand.

That is all I am conscious of except a heavy reeling sensation, confusing sense and memory, and then I feel myself sink on the seat by which I stand.

I rouse up with a feeling that my eyes are being put out.

"Hullo, Sir! Wake up, please. Bristol, Sir; here you are."

The guard holds a bullseye lantern close to my face, and there is a group of porters and passengers round the open door of the carriage. "How came the door open?" "Has he had a fit?" and sundry other questions buzz round me. My senses come back to me slowly, and I recognize one in the circle of peering faces—a burly red-faced porter, the patriarch of the terminus.

"Why, it's Captain Oswald," he says. "Why, Captain, this will be stunning news for your good lady."

I stare at the man, wonderingly. My feeling has been that of sorrow at being roused to confront my misery; now a new thought comes:

"Where's Mr. Pembridge?—have you found him?—Is he alive?"

The circle fall back simultaneously, and I see the guard put a finger to his forehead, and wink at the rest.

My red-faced friend touches his cap respectfully. "Lean on me as you get out, Sir," he says, in a low voice; "this is a good step down." Then, when I am safely landed, he whispers, "Bless your heart, Sir! haven't you heard Mr. Pembridge died some weeks ago?"

Joy did not kill my darling, though anxiety had sorely tried her. Lucy had never really believed in my death, and had refused to put on mourning.

Ralph Pembridge had himself shown her the report in the newspaper, and something in his manner had aroused her suspicions. From that day she refused to see him any more.

"It is strange to think," I said, "that after death the poor fellow nearly worked me more evil than he ever did in life. But for that arm-sling I should be lying crushed to death in the tunnel."

Lucy shuddered and clung to me.

"But for Providence, darling," she whispered, "who watched over your fearful dream. Oh, what a Christmas Eve this has been!"—*Temple Bar.*

Painting Faces.—The really mystifying fact belonging to this style of painting is, that such persons as devote themselves to it, do not paint to deceive. No on can be in the near neighborhood of such a face and not know that it is painted. Nobody ever pretends that people are stippled blue by nature. It is not, then, done to deceive, but because, on deliberation, art is preferred to nature. Some women would rather be artificial the real. Can there be anything in this world more astonishing? Let the fact be chronicled and kept. Let the deed be considered and pronounced upon. We are not going to say here that the practice is ugly in its results. There is undoubtedly a certain strange sort of beauty in the performance. But is this unreality to be admired and encouraged? If face painting is on the increase in this country, are we to be glad, or sorry, or indifferent? How can we be indifferent when every hour of every day men and women are forming opinions of each other which are to influence all future life? The subject is so suggestive that questions multiply under our pen. Who are the assisting powers in this great work of face decoration? Can it be true that a fine lady who refuses to acquiesce in the work of her Creator can trust her maid to color her into something else? We know how the thorough-paced lady's maid enjoys dressing "her lady"—if it be not too curious an inquiry, Who paints her?—*London Society.*

A Publisher on Novels and Novelists.—"I assure you, Mr. Preen, it is quite extraordinary what plots of love and murder one has brought to him. I know not a more dangerous avocation than that of reading the copy of novels for a publisher. It quite upsets the balance of men's minds. When I commenced publishing, I employed lady readers—having a profound respect for the sagacity of the fair sex in these matters. I was obliged to discontinue them. The sensational element in their finely-wrought natures knew no bounds. Goodness, what copy they did approve! It was all love, suicide, divorce, murder, bigamy—in one case quinquigamy. I believe, Mr. Preen, your classical knowledge and correct taste will approve that word as indicating the case of a hero who had married not to say two, but five ladies."

Bow assent I replied, quoting Horace,

"Pictoribus, Preenis, Publisheribus
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas."

"It would have seemed to me," observed I, "that the reading of novel manuscripts"—

"Excuse me, Mr. Preen," said he, interposing, "the professional term is copy. I know you like to be well posted."

"Thank you, thank you. I"—

Again my publisher interrupted me, laying his hand upon my shoulder.

"Mr. Preen," said he, "once more let me correct you. The present form of assent in polite English society is not 'thank you,' but 'thanks.'"

"I was about to say that the reading of copy for novels should be work well adapted for ladies."

"No, no, they run too wild over it. They stand it better than men, certainly—I'm free to admit that. Nothing seems to affect them; nothing is too strong for them. Not so the male brain; it gets disordered in time. Madness, Preen. Screw gets loose here: here—d'ye see?" (he touched his forehead.) "I've sent three fellows to Hanwell—mad, stark mad—always reading about suicides, murders, divorces, bigamy, forged wills, and such horrors."

"Dear, dear!" I exclaimed. "God bless me! Who'd have thought it? What a wonderful business organization this publishing trade must be! So all the manuscript (beg pardon, copy,) you receive has to be read, sat in judgment on professionally, has it? No wonder the reader is prone to madness. But," said I, reflectively,—"h'm!—you did not get my copy read, Mr. So-and-so. How was that?"

"Preen," said he in solemn voice, "I took you on the character of your looks. Pride myself on judgment—knowledge of men and women—that sort of thing. Spare the copy-reader all I can. He's overworked, poor gentleman. Judged of you by your looks. Many ways of forming judgment. First, personal looks; then smell, Preen—*smell* of copy, that is to say. If copy smells of patchouli, jockey club bouquet, frangipani, any such nonsense, toss it into that corner at once. No more reading. Second plan, color. Never knew anything up to much written on pink paper, mauve paper, any fancy color—bound together with pink, blue, mauve, or other fal-de-ral bit of ribbon. Crested copy, again, all goes into that heap. Look there" (pointing)—"see that copy-paper like pasteboard, crested and mottoed. Haw, haw! copy we call that; all alike, as one pin to another.' Club and public department paper, again—Post Office paper, for example—toss aside; principle, my friend, principle. Look, there's copy written on paper of your own club—the Travellers'! What business had any fellow to do that, I should like to know? So you see, Preen, weed the work for my reader, make it light for him. Gentleman of great mental powers, my reader, profound erudition, tender conscience—don't mind telling you in confidence—disestablished Irish Bishop. He'll pass nothing too sensational, depend upon it; let alone immoral. No young ladies committing murder and never found out; oh, dear, no! They'll be hanged, and no mistake!"

I found this conversational vein of especial interest. Ever anxious to pick up information, I listened with bated breath to the remarks of this extraordinary man, and I even took the liberty of asking him some questions.

"Do you not generally receive a private note with copy forwarded to your office?" I inquired.

"O yes," he said, "glad you asked me; valuable those notes—judge by them.

"Having a few spare moments on hand, just knocked off a few ideas; friends advised to publish; no objection; money no object; a gentleman writing to gentlemen, &c. That's style number one. Into the heap it goes. Style number two: Correspondent flatters himself—flatter yourself, my boy, do you? O, why the —— do you flatter yourself? Bad habit; never read farther than that—toss note into basket, copy into heap."

"And the lady authors," I said—"beg pardon, authoresses—is there any peculiarity in their method of approach? How do you deal by them?"

He laughed.

"Don't call them authoresses, Preen; they resent it—won't have it. Deal by them. Preen, did you say? That's an art in itself. As long as it's a matter of correspondence—notes—a woman's no harder to tackle than a man; but when it comes to calling, personal visits, *tête-à-tête*, that sort of thing, it's the very—! They've a notion, one and all, if they can drop down on a fellow suddenly, make eyes at him, talk him over, smooth him along the grain, he's a gone coon. Suffered a good deal that way once, till I learned to dodge them. Narrowed my doorway, crinolines couldn't pass. Crinoline gone out. Narrowing it still more, look there, d'ye see? Paint the doorposts once a week. Stuck up notice, 'Wet paint'— ha! ha! ha!"—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Is it Cruel to Hunt Animals?—But we now come to the manner of the death. Mr. Freeman goes on to say: "Either man or beast may be rightfully put to death when need so calls for it; but neither in the infliction of death or at any other time, should any pain be inflicted which real need does not call for." Hence the same difficulty remains of establishing some standard of real need. If we are to have a fox-hunt there is real need that the fox should run before the hounds and that he should be killed. What Mr. Freeman doubtless means is that no need is real that has reference only to amusement. But if so, the lady's tippet, being an amusement, what becomes of the death of those animals? Mr. Freeman says that "neither death nor torture should be turned into matter of amusement." Here I refuse to go along with him. I say that death is turned into a matter of amusement daily after a form permissible and, as far as we can judge, in accordance with God's will. We breed and kill the cochineal that we may delight our eyes with its color. We have hardly a delight accruing to the "polite man," which some creature has not bled to create or to enhance. Death is ever being turned into matter of amusement. Mr. Freeman has said neither death—nor pain, which we will take to mean pain without death. But we daily subject both men and animals to pain for our amusement. Does the clown at the theatre not suffer—ay, and the singer! The man who waits at night out in the frost to drive us home, does he not suffer? These men are earning their bread, it may be said, and suffer willfully. It is a world, it may be said, necessarily burdened with pain for men; but the animals need not be made to suffer. Do we not know that horses suffer in their work, and must suffer? We may do humanely what we can to lessen such suffering; but we are surrounded by it on all sides. Which has the worst time of it, the donkey or the fox? the starved dog about the street or the fox? the caged squirrel or the fox? Do we not know, also, that under God's hands animals suffer pain worse than any inflicted by humanity—the unsatisfied pangs of prolonged hunger, till death comes and releases? Does not the pike hunt the gudgeon, and the trout the minnow? Does not the fox hunt the rabbit, and the cat the mouse? Is it not God's ordinance that among animals every kind of suffering should prevail, to which the fox is subject when the hounds are after him? Is it not in compliance with an instinct given by God that the hound does hunt the fox?—*Anthony Trollope, in the Fortnightly Review.*

Strange Discovery of a Murder—The "Resurrection" Men.—In the course of his long professional career Sir Astley Cooper was at least twice instrumental in discovering murder. The first was a curious case enough. A Mr. Blight, a shipbroker of Deptford, was sitting in his parlor when the door suddenly opened, and he saw an arm extended toward him. The hand held a pistol, which was fired at him, and he fell wounded, and the wound subsequently proved fatal. The only light he could throw on the matter was that his partner, Mr. Patch, while sitting in the same room a few days before, had heard a gun fired outside, and the ball had entered the shutter. Cooper seated himself in the place where Blight had received the wound, and satisfied himself that to have fired and also to have concealed his body the murderer must have been a left-handed person. He now noticed that Patch, the partner, was a left-handed person, and he became convinced that he was the murderer. Patch was at liberty after the poor man's death, without any suspicion attaching to him, but on the inquest many damaging facts came out, and he was convicted and executed on the strongest circumstantial evidence. On the second occasion, a rich merchant, who was Cooper's own intimate friend, was assassinated. A servant brought the news to Sir Astley in a strange, confused way, and Sir Astley immediately was convinced that this servant was the murderer. The man afterward cut his throat, but being cured, he was fully convicted, and suffered on Pennington Heath, near the scene of the murder. There was a remarkable statement in the man's confession. He said that as he was going up stairs, poker in hand, toward his master's bedroom, he said to himself: "Nicholson, what are you going to do?" and he heard an answer made to him by a voice at his side, "To murder your master and mistress." In both these instances Sir Astley said that he could not explain the peculiarity of manner in the criminals which made him form such a rapid and decided opinion of their guilt.

In the life of Cooper we find the best accounts with which we are acquainted of the formidable resurrection men. Many tales of mystery and horror are told of these men, but it is hardly possible that the fictions ever came up to the facts. At the commencement of the session there was no proper provision for procuring anatomical subjects, and if magistrates and the law officers had not winked at violations of the law, the English school of medicine would have sunk below the level of any medical school on the Continent. When Sir Astley Cooper was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, he astonished the legislators by saying: "There is no person, let his situation in life be what it may, whom if I were disposed to dissect I could not obtain." This, perhaps quite as much as the murders of Burke and Hare, in Edinburgh, induced the Government to bring forward what was popularly called the 'Natomy bill. Most of the resurrectionists came to bad ends for other violations of the law. The popular indignation against these men was very great, and several of them were beaten to death. One of them is known to have accumulated £6,000 out of his horrible earnings. One of the least horrible of these narratives may be mentioned. A "subject" was brought to a medical man as usual, tied up in a sack. The doctor paid some money on account for it, and being in a hurry kicked the parcel in the direction of his dissecting room. Going up stairs to bed he heard groans in that direction, and going to see, he found a man standing upright with a sack by his side. The fellow, in a supplicating tone, said that a trick had been played on him when he was drunk. The doctor bestowed a further kicking, which which sent the "subject" through the door into the street. On turning the matter over in his mind he was convinced that the resurrectionist was an assumed character, and that a burglary had been intended.

No True Poet Living.—Every age has had its great poets, until both the poets and the age were dead. "The fame of Ausonius," says Gibbon, "stamps the criticism of the time." Some future Gibbon will, we fear, make the same painful observation about our time and Mr. Tennyson. Locke professed a profound admiration for the genius of Sir Richard Blackmore; and the verses of Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, figure in various collections of the British classics. There have been times in English literature when a man writing of living poets could not well have omitted a reference to Nahum Tate, Laurence Eusden, Colley Cibber, William Whitehead and Henry James Pye; for each of these now obscure worthies was, in his turn, Poet Laureate of England. Burns spoke of Shenstone as "the celebrated poet whose divine elegies do honor to our nation, our language and our species." Yet, alas for the vanity of contemporary fame! when Hugh Miller visited the Leasowes, and asked in Halesowen for a copy of Shenstone's poems, the shopwoman had never heard of him; but she knew Samuel Salt, a local teetotal poet, and offered him a wrathful satire of Samuel's on the community of Oddfellows! So it is. *Nemo judex in sua causa*; no age can be trusted to assess its own merits and that of its poets. Posterity, that rude court of appeal, far oftener than not upsets such interested decisions; and it will certainly upset that which affects to talk of the bards of whom we have discoursed as great poets. "Faites grand, sire!" said an admirer lately to the Emperor of the French; but that is precisely what neither sovereign nor singer can in these days do. Many living writers of poetry have written beautifully and well, and some of their verse will for a time be kindly remembered. But they have fallen short of true greatness, and accordingly they will not be admitted among the stars that shine for ever and ever.—*Temple Bar.*

JACQUES LERONDE.

BY R. M. BALLANTYNE.

CHAPTER I.

Jacques Leronde was a French Canadian, and as fine a fellow as ever trapped a beaver, shot a bear, or trod upon a snowshoe. He was tall, had a fine figure, a fine manly countenance, with good nature and modesty stamped upon it; a fine intellect, though uneducated—at least in book lore—and a fine fancy. He was also fancifully dressed, but the dress was not of his own fancy; it was that of the region in which his lot had been cast, and consisted of a blue capote, with brass buttons, which was girt around him with a scarlet worsted belt. The skin of the martin formed his cap, that of the moose-deer his moccasins. Scarlet leggins clothed his muscular legs, and brilliant garters of beadwork bound them under the knees. His locks were black as the raven's wing, his eyes piercing like the eagle's, his nose was Roman, his chin large and firm, and his mouth per——. But why go on? Is it not sufficient to say, in a word, that he was a fine handsome fellow?

Jacques Leronde was in love—also in despair. The enlightened reader will not require to be informed that these two conditions are compatible. Indeed, they are frequently, at one period or another, found resident in the same bosom.

At the time of which we write, Jacques was a servant of one of the fur companies which, some forty or fifty years ago, opposed each other with all their energies in those wild wastes of North America which lie beyond the Canadas, and which were, and still are, the home of the Red man.

Far, far beyond the utmost verge of the civilized world, in the lone wilderness, lies the great Lake of the Woods; and far beyond that, in the direction of the North Pole, stood Fort Matuan. The fort was, we may say, buried there; for little more than the roofs of the few wooden huts which composed it were visible, all else being whelmed in superabundant snow, through which passages had been cut to the windows, and beaten tracks led to the doors. Winter, hard, bitter, hyperborean Winter, had been reigning there for three months; but he had five months still to reign, for it was only the Christmas time of the year, and his dethronement did not usually take place until May.

At the gate of this fort Jacques stood, one evening, gazing anxiously at the setting sun and the snowflakes which fell thickly around him. He beat one foot impatiently on the ground. Poor fellow! The snow on which he stood was cold, but at that time his bosom was colder; the ice on the adjoining river was hard, but his heart was harder; the river was deep and dark, but immeasurably deeper and darker were the meditations of Jacques Leronde.

The reason of this is easily explained. Twice in the year the lonely inhabitants of Fort Matuan were accustomed to receive letters from the civilized world, once by the boats which arrived with supplies in Spring, and once by a packet which was sent express through the country in charge of two men near the close of each year. Mr. Ogilvie, who was in charge then, had told Jacques to hold himself in readiness to go forward with the express to Fort Chimo, an outpost which lay upward of a hundred miles still nearer to the pole than Fort Matuan. Now it chanced that Annette Weston dwelt there. She was the pretty daughter of the chief of Fort Chimo, a man who had risen from the ranks to the position, if not the character, of a gentleman. This Annette was Jacques' Annette, his adored one—the star of his hopes, the sun of his system, the bright centre of his being. Conceive, then, his disappointment when, a day or so before the time on which the packet was expected to arrive, Mr. Oglvie summoned Jacques to his presence and told him that a band of Indians, with plenty of furs, had been heard of in the neighborhood, and that as he, Jacques, was the best "runner" in the fort, he meant to send him out after them.

"But, Monsieur," said Jacques, who spoke English so broken that it were vain for us to attempt to mend it, "w'at of de Wintair packit?"

"Oh, I'll find some one else to take it on to Fort Chimo," replied Mr. Ogilvie; "the furs are of more importance. Our opponents are sure to get scent of them, so look sharp, and be off as fast as you can. Take Flinn with you, and be sure to turn your snowshoes the wrong way."

"Oui, Monsieur," said Jacques, as he left the room crestfallen, and wished with all his heart that he had not been the "best runner" at the fort.

At that moment a tall, sturdy man, dressed very much like Jacques, came round the corner of a store, dragging a small sledge behind him, and carrying a pair of snowshoes, upward of four feet in length, under his arm. On seeing him, Jacques seized a pair of similar shoes which were leaning against the gate post, and began to put them on hurriedly.

"Why put them on in that fashion?" asked the man, whose voice told that he was, at least, not a Canadian.

"Forcause Mister Ogilvie him say do so."

"I suppose, Flinn, that you wish to deceive your opponents," said the missionary.

"Yes, Sir," said Flinn, touching his cap, "we're used to humbug 'em in that way, by puttin' on the snowshoes wi' the heel to the front; it makes 'em think we're goin' t'other d'rection; but I don't see the use o' startin' off that way just now, 'cause there's none o' the opposition within twenty mile of us. However, we must obey orders."

So saying he followed Leronde, who had already started off, dragging behind him a sledge similar to that of his comrade.

Flinn was wrong; the men of the opposition were nearer than he had imagined, and so were the Indians of whom they were in search. He and his comrade had not walked more than eight or ten miles when they came upon the Indian camp, and the sight that met their eyes caused them to look at each other in dismay—for the Indians were all lying about the fires in a state of helpless intoxication. The opposition fur traders had reached the camp before them, and, of course, not a fur worth having remained. At least, so they thought, but in this matter also Jacques and Flinn were mistaken; for no sooner did they appear than an old chief, who had purposely kept himself as sober as he could, staggered toward them, and said, while he swayed to and fro, blinking like an owl, and assuming a look of ineffable gravity, "My white children are welcome."

"Some other white children have been welcomed before us, it would seem," replied Flinn, somewhat sternly, in the Indian language, which he spoke fully better than his own.

"They have been here," said the old chief, drawing himself up and extending his hand, while he spoke with the dignity peculiar to his race; "but the Red men gave—hic—them no welcome. As the sun rises in a fog, so the Red men showed their faces—hic—to their white visitors. But my white children of—hic—Fort Matuan see the sun clear as at noonday. They had fire-water; we could not refuse it; but we—hic—kept back all the good furs" (here he endeavored to look very knowing, but only succeeded in looking idiotic) "f-for our white—hic—children of Fort Matuan."

At this point, being apparently unable to concentrate his faculties any longer, the old chief turned slowly round, staggered gravely to his tent, and, flinging himself on a buffalo robe, fell fast asleep almost immediately.

"If him speak de troot, dat be good," said Jacques, as he and his companion blew up the embers of the fire in the chief's tent and made themselves comfortable for the night.

An old squaw, who had partially recovered from the effects of the fire-water, soon afterward woke up, and assured the traders that they had only sold the worst of their furs to the other party, who had gone off supposing they had got all; but in reality they kept the best furs for their particular friends—the men of Fort Matuan.

Much delighted to learn this, the two traders sat down to smoke their pipes; and Jacques, who was somewhat talkative, gave his comrade a long account of a surly old uncle in Montreal—his only relative—who was said to be rich, and who was always writing letters inviting him to go to Canada and live with him.

"An' why don't ee go?" asked Flinn.

"Forcause me no live on nobody, s' long 's can vork for meself."

"More fool you," said Flinn, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, rolling himself in his blanket, and going to sleep.

Jacques sighed, followed his comrade's example, and dreamt of Annette. Being an enthusiastic trader, he dreamt of furs also.

CHAPTER II.

Christmas Day dawned; but there was no holiday for Jacques or Flinn. These energetic men spent the day in trading for the furs which the Indians had reserved. Toward the afternoon they set out on their return to Fort Matuan, with heavily-laden sledges and light hearts, for, in addition to the success that they had in securing a large quantity of valuable furs, Jacques began to hope that he might, after all, be back in time to be the bearer of the Winter packet to Fort Chimo.

In order to shorten the road, they made a detour when leaving the Indian camp, and came down upon a frozen river. At a very lonely-looking and rugged part of the bank, they were surprised to observe a thin wreath of smoke curling above the trees. Hastening to the spot, they found a man, the embodiment of a living skeleton, lying beside a fire, and another man, scarcely less emaciated than the first, sitting beside him, with his face buried in his hands. A glance convinced the traders that they were not Indians.

"Starving," observed Jacques to his comrade, with a look of compassion, as they hastened forward.

The man seated by the fire heard the sound, looked up, and, with an exclamation of "God be praised!" fell back in a state of insensibility.

"Must have been far gone, poor fellow, to faint so easy," said Finn, stooping over him. "Hallo! what have we here?" he added, pulling a box from under a blanket. "I say, Jacques, why, here's the—the packet!"

"Nevair mind de packit," said Jacques, earnestly; "come, lend one hand."

Nothing more was said while the two men busied themselves about the unfortunate travelers, neither of whom was able to speak distinctly for some time; but when Jacques had roused up the fire until it roared again, and Flinn had brewed and administered a cup of hot tea, the tongue of one of them was loosed, and by slow degrees he told his tale. They had been sent off with the packet three weeks before, and would have reached Fort Matuan four or five days sooner had not his companion fallen and broken his leg. He had put him on the sledge along with the packet, and dragged him over the snow as fast as he could; but the snow was deep, and the way rugged. Provisions had failed. Animals were scarce at that time of the year. Day after day he had toiled on in the hope of falling in with Indians or reaching the fort. At last his strength had given way, and he had stopped to die! He had expected, he said, that they would both die that day—Christmas Day!

We need not say that Jacques and Flinn quickly transferred their furs to a place of hiding—put them in "cache," as fur traders term it, and, lashing the half-starved men on the sledges, dragged them and the packet into Fort Matuan before that Christmas Day was ended.

We will not pause to tell of the delight experienced by those self-banished fur traders when they wrenched off the lid of the box with trembling, eager hands, and tore open letters which had been written months before, and which contained the latest news of the loved ones "at home." Before Mr. Ogilvie had perused many lines of his dispatch from headquarters, he summoned Leronde.

"I am desired, Jacques, to forward the letters and papers for Fort Chimo without a moment's delay. Get ready, therefore, to start to-night."

"Oui, Monsieur."

Jacques' manner was not now dejected.

"And here, Jacques, is a letter for yourself."

"From mes onkle, 'spose," said Jacques, as he received the epistle, and examined it with some interest. "Non," he added, "him's not dirty nuff for onkle's lettre."

"You can find that out at your leisure; meanwhile, be off, and tell Flinn he is to accompany you. Sorry to be obliged to make you work all the Christmas holidays, but it can't be helped."

Although the order had been given to get ready for a start that night, the men were not dispatched until the following morning, when, with the packet and their blankets and provisions lashed to a small sledge, they left the fort and turned their faces northward.

A walk of more than a hundred miles on snow-shoes is no light affair. Of course there was no road through the wilderness, and the way was sometimes very rugged, so that while one day they could travel twenty or thirty miles, another they could make only ten, or less; but little did these stout backwoodsmen care for the toils of the way. They were light of heart and strong of limb, and had resolved to complete the journey so as to be at Fort Chimo on New Year's Day. Each night they encamped in the snow, usually under a pine tree, in the shelter of which they dug a hole of about twelve feet diameter; the bottom of this they strewed with pine branches, and at one end kindled a roaring fire. Thus, protected by a brushwood floor, and canopy and walls of snow, they lay on their blankets, drank their tea, smoked their pipes, and toasted their toes in harmony. The first night Jacques pulled out his letter and examined it carefully, assisted by Flinn; but as neither of them could read, the result of their investigation was not satisfactory. Jacques therefore put it away, and forgot it.

They had a hard struggle to reach the fort in time, and on the last day were obliged to walk fully thirty miles; but they accomplished their object, and arrived late in the evening, just as the inmates had reached the height and full swing of what they termed a jollification. That outlandish fort was inhabited by Mr. Weston, the commandant, two clerks, an interpreter, and six men. These, with six Indian men, four Indian women, and the fair Annette—in fact, the entire population of the region—were, when the travelers arrived, dancing in the hall to the tones of a "home-made" violin, and a kettledrum.

Those whose duty it is to correspond with men who dwell in the outlandish places of the earth would, perhaps, increase the length of their epistles in future, did they but witness the burst of joy with which the arrival of a "packet" is hailed in the far North. Jacques opened the door of the "hall," and thrust his head in. Some of the dancers did not happen to know him; but they knew that he was a stranger. A new face was before them—a sight that had not greeted their eyes for such a length of time that it sent a thrill to their hearts. They also knew, instantly, that the new comer must be the bearer of the packet; and, incontinently, a rush was made at him. For a few minutes he and Flinn were overwhelmed, almost embraced; but the opening of the packet diverted the current, and allowed the tired men to look about them.

Need we say that Jacques looked for Annette? Their eyes met, and those of the latter fell as she advanced, blushing to the roots of her glossy hair, to welcome her lover. Well was it for both of them at that time that all the "white men" of the fort were absorbed in "news from home;" each exclusively intent on his own epistle, yet desperately, irresistibly anxious to read scraps aloud, and crave the sympathy of his fellows.

The lovers took advantage of the situation, and retired to a room which opened off the hall, where they confided to each other their mutual hopes and sorrows.

"Father won't let me marry you, Jacques," murmured Annette, sadly.

Jacques kissed her with as little noise as possible, and said, "Him must!"

"But I assure you he won't. He is kind and good, but very determined. He says you are too poor."

"Ah, me! an' hims would make me poorer, by taking you from me."

Hereupon Jacques sighed, and so did Annette, after which they—. But it is not necessary to say more; enough has been said to show the hopeless case of the unfortunate pair.

Despite his sorrows, Jacques danced that night with as much vigor as if he had walked only thirty yards, instead of thirty miles; and he, with his friends and the Indians, kept it up till early morning, inspirited by the music of the drum and violin, and inspired only by tea! There was no spirit to be had at that outpost for love or money, save that which was resident in the hear of each. Of this there was, however, a superabundance; and hot tea evoked it easily.

Next morning Jacques, being a [illegible] man

Continued on Eleventh Page.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Death of the Great Lawyer, Statesman and Patriot.

Honorable Close of an Honorable Career.

Action of the Civil and Military Authorities.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY AND RESPECT.

Preparations for the Funeral Ceremonies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—"Mr. STANTON is dead." "Impossible!" "When?" "How?" were the exclamations and responses with which people greeted each other as they left their breakfast tables this morning, for the places of their daily duty. It did, indeed, seem impossible that the bright morning, with its bracing atmosphere, should bring such a great sorrow where there was only room for joy and happiness. But the fluttering symbol at the door too truly confirmed the fears of those whose doubts led them to the residence, where the great War Minister lay dead, with a crushed and weeping family around him, bearing a burden of grief too great and too sacred for other eyes. The recent events in connection with Mr. STANTON's name had once more brought him prominently in the public mind, and the shock to the community is, therefore, greater than if the same intelligence had spread abroad two months ago, when it was generally believed that his enfeebled condition rendered his return to the public service in any capacity extremely improbable. But those who were with him on Sunday evening last remarked his buoyant spirits and the confident manner in which he spoke of his prospects for future health. He declared himself almost entirely recovered from the asthmatic trouble which had afflicted him so long, and though suffering somewhat from a low circulation he was quite confident of such a recovery as would permit him to assume his new official duties at the time specified.

HIS LAST HOURS.

The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the heart; the primary cause was the exhaustion of the vital energies. He was literally broken down. His resistless vigor, his relentless energy, and his gigantic labors for seven years of the war had sapped the foundation of his robust constitution, and to-day the life currents simply ceased to flow. He died calmly, peacefully as a truly great man might die, as if his time to die had come, and he was ready. Mr. STANTON's last appearance in public was before Justice SWAYNE, of the Supreme Court, in Chambers, before whom he argued a case occupying several days, the 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th insts. Since the latter date he has not been out of his house, and for the past two days was confined to his room, though not to his bed. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, Surgeon-General BARNES was called, and he found Mr. STANTON in an unfavorable state, his circulation sluggish, and his general condition very weak in consequence. He remained with him until 12 o'clock, at which time the circulation had materially revived, and he seemed to be improving. Before leaving the house, however, he was recalled, a change for the worse having occurred at 12:30. The reviving circulation had flown to the heart, which refused to respond, and congestion at once ensued, reducing the patient to a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained until 3 o'clock, when the last spark of life went out. There was no struggle, no last words, nothing dramatic; only a calm, quiet deathbed scene, dying as a conqueror might die, and giving death another victory to round out its yearly holocaust with the fullness of such names as PEABODY, FESSENDEN, RAWLINS, RAYMOND, WOOL, STEWART and STANTON.

SYMPATHY AND RESPECT.

Hundreds of friends have called during the day to express their sympathy to the sorrowing family, but they are too deeply afflicted to receive more than silent tributes of the respect paid to their dead husband and father. There will be no obsequies beyond a quiet funeral service at the house next Monday morning. There was not wanting an earnest wish to pay an imposing public demonstration of respect to the dead, but, with great good taste, the family have declined such proffers, and the funeral services will be as private as is consistent with the desires of a large circle of warm friends in high public station.

HIS LAST OFFICIAL POSITION.

Mr. STANTON's appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was made without solicitation, direct or indirect, on his own part, and by the request of a large majority of the Senators and Representatives, supported by an equally unanimous request by the Press of the country. His nearly unanimous confirmation by the Senate, without the form of reference to a Committee, afforded a notable evidence of the opinion in which his qualifications and services were held by that body. As a matter of fact, it may be mentioned in this connection that his commission as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, although prepared at the State Department and signed by Secretary FISH, had not been delivered to the deceased, as up to yesterday evening it lacked the signature of the President, and had, therefore, not yet become a perfected document. It is understood that the President will sign the commission and transmit it to his family as evidence of the last official honors conferred by an appreciative Government.

HIS CLOSING DAYS.

Last Summer Mr. STANTON visited New-England, hoping to recruit his impaired health. He went to the mountain region of New-Hampshire, and afterward to Mount Wachusett, in Massachusetts, but the weather was unpleasant, and he returned to Boston from the last-named place suffering excessively from asthma. Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, who was one of his warmest personal friends, then persuaded him to visit Cotuit, a picturesque seaside estate belonging to Mr. HOOPER on the south shore of Cape Cod. Mr. STANTON remained there three weeks, and the sea air, tempered by the Gulf Stream, had a wonderfully beneficial effect. He returned here thinking that his health was much improved.

HIS PRIVATE MEANS.

Mr. STANTON was credited to Pennsylvania in the record of Cabinet appointments by reason of his having for a time a law office at Pittsburg, but he always regarded Steubenville, Ohio—where he was born in 1815—as his home. For many years, however, he has resided in this city. Before entering the Cabinet he had amassed considerable means in the practice of his profession, in which he stood among the foremost lawyers at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. But during his labors in the War Office he sacrificed largely of his private means, and he is credited among his most intimate friends with having each year expended an amount equal to his salary in charities and in aid of the patriotic purposes which so thoroughly enlisted his whole time and all his vital powers. Therefore, for the past eight years his accumulations have been little or nothing, and the public will regret to learn that beyond the family residence on K-street, opposite Franklin-square, Mr. STANTON died comparatively poor. What a crushing rebuke is this fact to the partisan and relentless imputations on his official career, from those men and presses whose base motives he discovered; whose evil intentions he thwarted, and whose disloyal deeds he so promptly punished.

THE FEELING IN THE COMMUNITY.

The effect of this sudden death of a man so well known and so highly esteemed has been saddening in the extreme. The community has not been more shocked since the assassination of President LINCOLN, whose single-hearted purposes always found such a powerful reinforcement in the sturdy determination and great executive capacity of his untiring Minister of War. It was first announced to the President who was walking on Pennsylvania-avenue at the time, by Senator WILLIAMS. The President's first remark was one of surprise, and when assured of the fact his head dropped upon his breast, and he showed much emotion. General GRANT was a great admirer of, and had great faith in, Mr. STANTON. When the former was in the War Office, during Mr. STANTON's temporary suspension by Mr. JOHNSON, there was entire cordiality of feeling; and when Mr. STANTON resumed the position by virtue of the Senate's non-concurrence in the reasons for his removal, their sympathies, feelings and desires harmonized thoroughly. Owing to Mr. STANTON's enfeebled health, and his retirement from public life, their intercourse latterly has not been so frequent, but it was most agreeably reopened, a few days ago, when the President called to tender the appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court. This sad occurrence has cast a chill and gloom over the holiday festivities, which, under the stimulus of fine weather and a partial suspension of public business, gave promise of a more general enjoyment than usual. The expression of sorrow has been general, though no man had more bitter enemies, as none had warmer friends, than EDWIN M. STANTON.

AN ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER.

No man was a better judge of the motives of other men's actions. No judgment decided more uniformly or unerringly in favor of the right. That he made mistakes and did an injustice, now and then, is not to be denied; but if he erred at all, it was on the side of the public interest. Here and there only is a heart not touched with grief at this great loss, and some people talk about "a wonderful Providence," when they allude to his death and his recent appointment; just as if EDWIN M. STANTON would not have died, just as he did, from precisely the same causes, whether this last honor had been conferred or not. Despite his stern, resolute bearing, Mr. STANTON was a warm friend, and never forgot his own early and true friends, no matter what position he or they assumed in life. He discriminated thoroughly and justly in admitting people either to his hospitality or confidence, and there was about him, always, whether at the War office or in his home, an atmosphere of purity, loyalty and solid integrity. There was a sense of safety when public interests were confided to his hands, seldom felt in other cases to the same extent, which found renewed expression over his recent appointment.

OFFICIAL ACTION.

The several Executive departments, including the President, have issued orders announcing the death, directing a suspension of business on the day of the funeral, and the showing of a proper respect by the usual display of mourning. But it is little that words or orders can now do to increase the fame of him whom they mourn. The throng of gift seekers who crowd down the avenue this pleasant afternoon drop here and there a word of regret, but none of them can know how great a loss to the country is he who lies dead up on Franklin-square. The words of official respect and the tributes of public regard will come, but they cannot add to the fame of the great man who has fallen. Only will his memory be engraven deeper, and the lustre of his name grow brighter as the years wear on, and people remember and read the great achievements, the unwavering loyalty, the steadfast faith, the unbending integrity, the lofty public ambition, and the purity of the private virtue of EDWIN M. STANTON.

Official Announcements of Mr. Stanton's Death—Orders from Various Heads of Departments—The Funeral.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The community, this morning, was shocked by the report of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON. As his friends, only a few days ago, had announced that he was slowly but surely recovering his health, the sad intelligence was the more startling. Many persons refused at first to believe that he had died, but were soon convinced of the truth of the report. Little more than a week ago he made an argument before Associate Justice SWAYNE, in Chambers, in the Whitney and Mowrey case, and it was admitted by those present that it was the ablest argument he ever made, and which satisfied even himself. Mr. STANTON had been confined to his house for about one week. The President and Vice-President called last Sunday—his fifty-fourth birthday—when the former tendered to him the appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which Mr. STANTON expressed his gratitude and acceptance. The next day the nomination was made and confirmed by the Senate without the customary reference to the appropriate Committee. Representative HOOPER, of Massachusetts, passed an hour with Mr. STANTON on Sunday, soon after the President and Vice-President left the house, and represents that he was then in cheerful spirit, though lying on his couch from weakness. Yesterday Mr. STANTON complained of his sickness, but his family were not alarmed as to a fatal result, as he had apparently been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight his symptoms became alarming. Surgeon-General BARNES was present on his accustomed visit, but found it impossible to afford relief.

Rev. Dr. STARKIE, of the Church of the Epiphany, (Protestant Episcopal,) of which Mr. STANTON was a member, was summoned, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost consciousness, and was unable to converse with any one. The pulsations of his heart ceased for a few seconds and then returned, his breathing being very faint. It was not until half an hour before his decease his family could realize he was dying. About 3 o'clock A. M. he expired. Surgeon-General BARNES says he never saw a man die so quietly, breathing his life away without a struggle. He died from congestion of the heart. At his bedside in these last moments were his family, consisting of Mrs. STANTON; his eldest son, EDWIN L. STANTON; ELLA, his eldest daughter, about 12 years of age; LEWIS, his second son, 9 years of age, and BESSIE, his youngest child, aged 5 years.

Mr. STANTON was from Steubenville, Ohio. His mother is living in that State. A telegram was sent to her this morning. A large number of prominent citizens and persons holding high official positions called to-day at the late residence of the deceased, some of them being unable to credit the report of his death, so unexpected and sudden, until they had satisfied themselves by personal inquiry.

AN ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

The following announcement of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON is published by direction of the President.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished citizens and faithful servants, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, which occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence; first as Attorney-General, then as Secretary of War. He was unceasing in his labors, earnest and fearless in the assumption of the responsibilities necessary to his country's success, respected by all good men, and feared by wrongdoers. In his death the Bar, the Bench and the nation sustain a great loss, which will be mourned by all. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

U. S. GRANT.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War, this afternoon, issued the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1869.

The following order has been received from the President of the United States: The eminent ability of the late Secretary of War, his great legal acquirements, his firm patriotism, and his sturdy devotion to duty in the most trying time of the Republic, when many others faltered, have commanded the admiration of the country, while his management of this department during the days when a man of determined energy and will was demanded, has marked his term of office as one unequaled in administration. It is ordered that the offices connected with the Department of War be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and all business suspended therein on the day of the funeral, and that on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post, fifteen guns be fired at appropriate intervals, commencing at meridian.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

ORDERS IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1869.

Pursuant to the President's order of this date, the Department of State will be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on Monday next, the 27th inst., the day of the funeral of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1869.

In obedience to the order of the President, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, the distinguished Secretary of War during nearly the entire period of the recent rebellion, a faithful public officer and true patriot, this Department and the Custom Houses throughout the country will be closed on Monday, the 27th inst., the day of the funeral. On that day the flags of the revenue service will be placed at half mast, and the Treasury Department be draped in mourning.

(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1869.

By order of the President, and in memory of the late EDWIN M. STANTON, at one time Attorney-General of the United States, and then the Secretary for the Department of War, this office will be draped in mourning, and will be closed during the day on which the funeral ceremonies shall be solemnized.

(Signed,) W. A. FIELD,
Acting Attorney-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1869.

It is with deep regret that the Secretary of the Navy announces to the Navy and the Marine Corps the death, in this city, at an early hour this morning, of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, who had served the nation in various positions of honor and dignity, and especially with marked distinction and ability as Secretary for the Department of War during the recent successful struggle for the maintenance of the Union. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Navy Department will be draped in mourning and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

(Signed,) GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The body is laid out in the front room on the second floor of his late residence, the room in which he died, and attired in a plain black dress suit. The arrangements for the funeral are under the direction of Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts, an intimate friend of the family, and the ceremonies will take place at the house of the deceased on Monday at noon. The remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where Mr. STANTON has a lot and where one of his children is buried. The body will remain in the apartment where it is now laid out until Monday morning, when it will be brought into the parlor. Until that time none but the immediate family and friends of the deceased can be admitted to view the remains. The coffin will be a plain one, covered with black cloth and handsomely mounted with silver. Mrs. STANTON has requested that the funeral be as quiet and unostentatious as possible; therefore the body will remain in possession of the family at the residence of the deceased.

United States Senators are requested to meet at the United States Senate reception room to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 o'clock in the morning, to make arrangements with reference to the funeral of Hon. E. M. STANTON. A meeting of the City Councils is to be held to-morrow to take orders with reference to the funeral.

The Justices of the Supreme Court now in Washington—Chief Justice CHASE and Justices CLIFFORD, SWAYNE, MILLER and FIELD being present—had a conference this morning with a view to take charge of the funeral of Mr. STANTON, but on consultation with Secretary BELKNAP it was thought most appropriate that the funeral services should be under the control of the Department of War. The pall bearers will be General BELKNAP and Mr. CRESWELL, representing the Cabinet, Senators SUMNER and CARPENTER, Associate Justice SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice CARTER, of the Supreme Court of this District, Surgeon-General BARNES, Assistant Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, United States District-Attorney PIERREPONT, of New-York, General T. T. ECKERT, and two members of the House of Representatives yet to be selected. All the department buildings are draped in mourning.

The Announcement in Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Flags are at half-mast on Independence Hall and other public buildings, and on many private residences, in respect to the memory of Ex-Secretary STANTON.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—The flags on the public buildings and on steamboats were at half mast to-day, and all the Courts adjourned in respect to the memory of Hon. E. M. STANTON. Meetings were held in all the Courts and Committees appointed to draft resolutions.

The Avondale Relief Fund—Its Amount and Distribution.

OFFICE OF THE AVONDALE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
PLYMOUTH, Penn., Dec. 17, 1869.

J. N. Matthews, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 15th inst. is received, inclosing a draft on New-York for $2,417 72, collected in your city for the sufferers. We tender many thanks to the contributors for their liberality, and hope they may always find it "more blessed to give than to receive."

Allow me to add that the amount received by me to this date is $103,669 64, disposed of as follows:

Paid out to the sufferers, about	$12,000
$25,000 United States 6s, cost about	29,000
Deposited in banks at 5 per cent. on call	25,000
Railroad first mortgage bonds (no doubt good)	25,000
In Treasurer's hands (a portion to be invested in a few days	12,669
Total	$103,669

GEORGE H. STEWART, Esq., the Philadelphia Treasurer, has collected some $36,000. I have drawn on him for $10,000, leaving about $26,000 that he had placed at interest there, subject to my draft at sight.

I am glad that your people have confidence in the manner of the distribution of the fund. We have had three months' experience, and as yet see no necessity of altering the plan adopted at first.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
H. GAYLORD, Treasurer.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 24.

Rev. WILLIAM R. MILLS, an able clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly at his post, in York, Penn., on last Sunday. In the morning he occupied the pulpit of his church, and preached an interesting sermon. In the afternoon, after a visit to the Sabbath School, he left about 3 o'clock for the purpose of administering the sacrament to a member of his church, whose dissolution was momentarily expected. As he was returning homeward, and when within a short distance of his house, he felt a dizziness in his head, and called to an acquaintance who was passing for assistance. With his aid he succeeded in reaching his home, and said: "Send for my wife and the doctor;" but before either arrived he ceased to breathe. Mr. MILLS was well known to the citizens of Baltimore, especially among the members of religious denominations, having lived here several years, during which he was the pastor of the Broadway and Monument-street Churches. He was a man of fine personal appearance, about fifty years of age, and possessed eminent social qualities. He was highly esteemed, not only by the members of his own congregation, but by the people of York. At the time of his death he was in the midst of a powerful revival of religion. His remains were removed to Huntingdon, Penn., for interment, and were followed by a very large escort to the depot.

The Illinois Wife Murderer.

From the Chicago Republican.

PEORIA, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869.

The particulars of a horrible wife murder at Chandlerville, Ill., have come to light. On Sunday last, JOHN HICKMAN, living two and a half miles from Chandlerville, when alone with his wife, and no one near, knocked her to the floor with a club, and then raising her by the hair, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear, while she plead for her life. Knowledge of the tragedy reached town, a party was formed, who started for the scene of the occurence and found the woman dead, horribly mangled, and HICKMAN gone. Some hours' search discovered him hiding in the bushes near the house. He was captured, carried to town, and on Monday, in the custody of five men, taken to Beardstown. A tremendous excitement existed at Chandlerville, and lynching was freely talked about. HICKMAN says nothing about his conduct but preserves a sullen silence. This is the second time he has attempted to murder his wife. He is a large, powerful man, and a terror to the surrounding country. Some excuse him on the ground of insanity, but physicians deny the theory. This is the most brutal murder ever committed in this section.

TELEGRAMS.

The London Times' Advice to "Irish Republicans."

English Holders of Erie Shares Turning to Bay.

Neutrality of Ocean Telegraph Cables.

Drumhead Trials and Swift Executions in Cuba.

A Mandamus to Levy a Tax in an Iowa Town.

EUROPE.

The London Times on Irish Republicanism—Erie Railway Shareholders—Neutrality of Telegraph Cables—Austria and Italy—The Roman Council.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The *Times*, in an editorial this morning, rejoices that the Irish-Americans have abandoned their scheme for a forcible establishment of the "Republic of Erin," and advises the Irish people themselves to totally abandon all ideas of republicanism.... The holders of Erie Railway shares in England have made arrangements through a committee to test their power of obtaining redress in the Courts of the United States.... The Government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak.... The bark *Sydenham*, Captain EARL, which left London for New-York on the 1st of November, has returned leaky, having experienced a heavy gale.... The weather is clear, cool and delightful to-day, with the prospect of so remaining during the holidays.... The steamship *North American*, of the Allan line, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry at a late hour yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.—The steamship *Hermann*, of the North German Lloyds, touched at Southampton to-day on the way to Bremen.... Advices from Madrid report that Mr. SICKLES, the American Minister to Spain, had submitted a project to the Spanish Government for guaranteeing neutrality in the matter of ocean cables. Mr. SICKLES had previously procured the British Government's approval of the scheme.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—It is now settled that the long-expected interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will take place on the 15th of January, at Ancona. After the interview King VICTOR EMMANUEL will visit Vienna in company with the Emperor.... The Ex-Queen of Naples gave birth to a daughter this morning. At the latest accounts both were doing well.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The result of the vote taken on Monday last in the Ecumenical Council for the election of twenty-four members of the Committee on Discipline, will be made known at the next regular meeting. It said that three French Bishops will certainly be elected.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Positively the Last Disappearance of Lopez—His Whereabouts Unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The flight of LOPEZ is fully confirmed. Nothing is certainly known as to his whereabouts, however.

CUBA.

Arms for the Insurgents Discovered—Summary Trials and Executions—The Banished Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—A quantity of arms and ammunition, intended for shipment to the insurgent forces, was found yesterday on the plantation of TELLO LAMAR near Matanzas. The commander of the Spanish forces immediately assembled a court martial, which tried LAMAR and found him guilty of treason. LAMAR was executed to-day.... MIGUEL ACOSTA, one of the leaders of the insurgents, has been executed.... A large number of Cubans, who have been arrested for conspiracy against the Spanish Government, and for other offences, were to-day sent to Spain, by order of Captain-General DE RODAS.

CANADA.

The Drawback Extradition Case—Conclusion of the Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 24.—To-day General BROWN, of Ogdensburg, was the only witness examined in the Caldwell case. His evidence was corroborative of that previously given by Consul-General DART with respect to the law of the United States in the crime of forgery. This concludes the taking of evidence in the case, which will be finally argued on Monday, on application for the extradition of the prisoner.

THE WEST.

Burning of the Opera House in Lafayette, Ind.—The Allan Pinkerton "Assassination" Trial—A Mandamus to the Dubuque City Council to Levy a Tax.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 24.—The Montgomery Opera House was burned this afternoon. The building was owned by JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Chicago, and was valued at $40,000, and insured for $10,000. The west room was occupied as the Post Office. The mail and office fixtures were saved. C. O. COMSTOCK's billiard room, in the basement, was damaged to the extent of $3,500; he was not insured. WALLACE & BROTHERS, occupying the adjoining room, suffered a slight loss. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—The trial of S. M. FELKER, M. C. FELKER and GEORGE C. EATON, charged with conspiring with one GEORGE JOHNSON to kill ALLAN PINKERTON, was concluded here to-day. The jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—General E. S. SALOMON, retiring County Clerk, has received a dispatch from President GRANT announcing his appointment as Governor of Washington Territory. He will accept the appointment.... The Chicago packers have slaughtered 337,656 hogs thus far this season.... Christmas will very generally be observed in this city to-morrow. The Board of Trade, the Banks, Post Office, Custom House, &c., will be closed and business suspended.... The newspapers here will all suspend publication.... On Wednesday, Mayor KNIGHT and eighteen members of the City Council of Dubuque, Iowa, were served by a United States Deputy Marshal with a peremptory *mandamus* by the United States Court, ordering them to levy a special tax to pay the Riggs judgment against the city for $76,717. The money was borrowed of RIGGS in 1857. The total amount of the claim is $220,000.

The Texas Election—Davis' Majority 800.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 24.—The following dispatch has just been received here by General W. T. CLARKE:

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 23.—DAVIS is elected by 800 majority, and will be Provisional Governor in a few days. Milan and Navarro are not to have an election.

J. W. McDONALD,
Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Shocking Tragedy—A Woman Aged Seventy Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—This morning Mrs. STANNIS, of this city, aged 70, was burned to death. While dressing she came too near the grate, and her clothes caught fire. Her husband was still in bed, but he was so aged and feeble that he could not aid her. The doors were broken and help came from outside, attracted by the cries, but the aid came too late to save Mrs. STANNIS' life.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Missouri Pacific and Missouri River Railway Troubles—The Great Western and its American Connections—Railroad Legislation in Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The difficulty between the Missouri Pacific and Missouri River Railway Companies culminated to-day in the entire suspension of operations on the latter road, which forms the connection between Kansas City and Leavenworth. The Missouri Pacific have withdrawn all their rolling stock to the State line, and the passengers and mails from the East for Leavenworth will be forwarded over the Kansas Pacific Road, *via* Lawrence. Pending the settlement of the trouble between the parties interested, it is rumored that a proposition will be made by the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Fort Scott and Gulf Roads, with a view to obtaining possession of the Missouri River Road, to work it jointly, running their trains direct to Leavenworth.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—Important changes in the management of the Great Western Railroad of Canada are about to take place, which will virtually place the road under control of its American connecting lines. The Committee of English directors of the Great Western Road, now in this country, after thoroughly examining the road, recently held a meeting, with JAMES F. JOY, President of the Michigan Central Road, and other prominent American railroad officials connected with the Central route. The result was Mr. JOY obtains a controlling influence over the affairs of the Great Western Road, also over the Detroit and Milwaukee Road, which was also included in the arrangement. The office of managing director, now held by Mr. SWINYARD, is abolished. WM. K. MUIR, President and Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Road, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Great Western Road. He assumes the duties of the office on the 1st of January.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 24.—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Erie and Niagara Railway Company and change the name to the Canada and Southern Railway Company, and a bill incorporating the Canada and Southwestern Air Line Company, have passed the Ontario Parliament.

THE EAST.

The Boston City Government—Increase of the Representatives—The Salem Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 24.—The City Council has authorized Mayor SHURTLEFF to petition the Legislature for an act providing that after the year 1870 the Board of Aldermen shall consist of sixteen members, one from each ward, to be elected on the general ticket, and the Common Council to consist of three members from each ward. Christmas will be observed in this city by a general suspension of business. The fair in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association closed this evening. The receipts will reach nearly $30,000. The new Boston and Providence freight depot, in course of construction in this city, will be 600 feet long by 125 wide, covering nearly two acres. NATHANIEL BROWN, Jr., has received the citizens' nomination for Mayor of Salem. A fire in Charlestown this morning destroyed the workshop of PAGE & LITTLEFIELD, together with a stock of black walnut. Loss $8,000, insurance $3,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—JAMES GALVIN, a night watchman on the Harlem Railroad, at Ghent Station, was found dead on the track this morning at that place. His head was completely severed from the body. He was aged 45 years, and leaves a large family.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 24.—GEORGE WASHINGTON, a colored soldier of Company E, United States Heavy Artillery, who shot a rebel in Kentucky after the close of the war, and was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment in New-Hampshire, was liberated this morning by order of General SHERMAN. Transportation was provided him to return to Kentucky, but he declined it, saying he could get a living in New-Hampshire.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—PETER MARSCHEIM, a German, aged 72 years, committed suicide yesterday by opening the veins in his arms and stabbing himself to the heart.... Both branches of the Baltimore City Council have appointed a committee of five members to attend the obsequies of Mr. PEABODY. The Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of this city, and the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, will also be represented at the meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—GEORGE WIESTS' distillery, on Twenty-fourth and Masters streets, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Three young girls enticed away from New-York last Monday, by a man named ROHN, and brought to this city, were taken from a house of ill fame yesterday and will be returned to their parents.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—JACOB LEONARD, aged 77 years, committed suicide this afternoon by taking laudanum.... Mrs. LACKER, an aged lady, was run over by a horse car this afternoon and killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—It has been raining all day here and throughout the Sate. On the mountains it has been snowing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The Mutual Base Ball Club of New-York arrived in this city this morning.

Suit of F. O. J. Smith Against an Ex-District-Attorney in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 24.

The suit recently commenced by Mr. F. O. J. SMITH, of Portland, against Ex-District-Attorney SANGER, of Suffolk County, and EDWARD BANGS, grows out of criminal proceedings instituted against Mr. SMITH in Boston in 1864. An indictment was then found against the plaintiff, in which he was charged with procuring CHARLES C. NORTHRUPT to commit the crime of perjury as a witness in a case pending in New-York between DANIEL H. CRAIG and the plaintiff. A trial was had upon this indictment, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Exceptions taken upon legal questions at the trial were carried to the Supreme Court, where they were overruled. The plaintiff afterward moved for a new trial, on the ground that he had discovered new and material evidence, and the motion was allowed and a new trial was ordered. Thereupon the District-Attorney came into Court and said that he would not prosecute the indictment further. The plaintiff now brings this action, alleging that the defendants maliciously and corruptly conspired with DANIEL H. CRAIG to accuse without probable cause the plaintiff of the crime of suborning a witness, and that the plaintiff has been injured in his reputation and business, and has been obliged to expend a large sum of money to establish his innocence. The answer of the defendants sets up a general denial of the plaintiff's allegations. After giving a statement of the course of proceedings under the indictment against the defendants, it is alleged that the District-Attorney concluded not to prosecute the indictment further, solely on account of the death of NORTHRUP, who was the chief witness for the Government on the trial, and that the plaintiff was discharged for no other reason.

Festivities of Christmas Eve.

At 11 o'clock last evening a fight occurred in a sailor boarding house, No. 147 Cherry-street, among the inmates and visitors of place, during which BENJAMIN F. HOWLAND was severely beaten and had his right eye gouged out by JOHN WILSON, the keeper of the house. The wounded man was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was arrested.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fight occurred on the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Third-avenue, during which ISRAEL SOLOMON, of No. 241 East Thirty-fourth-street, was struck in the face with a brick thrown by ANDREW McGLOYN, of No. 343 East Thirty-fourth-street. GLYNN was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station House.

At the same hour another fight occurred on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, in which one JOHN LEE was shot in the leg by some unknown person. After his wound was dressed at the Twenty-ninct Precinct Station House he was sent home.

Still the scrimmage took place at a little later hour at No. 257 Elizabeth-street in which MARGARET WHITEWOOD was struck on the head and severely injured by one JOHN C. BRIDGE. She was taken in charge by the Police and her wounds dressed.

We see that a paper has just been read by Dr. MILLIOT in the Academy of Sciences of Paris, which is worth mentioning in the cause of humanity. The doctor reveals a new method for extracting projectiles from wounds by applying a piece of soft iron to the affected part, and magnetising it by means of an electric current. In this manner the doctor, with a rather complicated apparatus, can attract fragments of shells and iron projectiles, coated with lead, from various small distances, according to the force of the current.

GEORGIA.

Extensive Emigration West—Character of the Emigrants—Why They go and What They Expect—The Year's Work of the Planters—Prospects for the Coming Year—Plantation Hands.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

I had no idea of the extent of the emigration from the northern part of this State, from South and North Carolina, and from a portion of Virginia, to Arkansas, Texas and Missouri, which is now taking place every day, until I came here and saw it. Train after train, each day of each week, comes in loaded with able-bodied yeomen accompanied by their families, and carrying with them the most movable of their household effects, all of whom are going West to buy cheap lands and establish new homes. I suppose that the average number of these emigrants, who come through this city daily, is not less than 250. It is often much greater. On last Friday morning the train from Augusta, due here at 7 A. M., did not arrive until noon in consequence of the extraordinary length of the train and the weight of the emigrant's luggage.

WHY THE PEOPLE EMIGRATE.

I have recently conversed with a number of these "outwanderers," as the Germans call them. They are mostly of the class which is usually designated as "poor white folks," who owned little worn-out farms and just made enough from year to year to keep body and soul together. Unwilling to descend to a competition with the negroes as laborers where they are known, unable to purchase more land and the appliances to work it, and finding that every year they were becoming poorer, they determined to sell out what little they own in the country, where they were "born and raised," and go where they can buy good land cheap and make something to support their families. Many of them are lamentably ignorant of the country whither they are going, and trust blindly to luck in the selection of their new homes. Their journey will exhaust a large portion of their means. They have no friends or kindred where they propose to migrate, and acknowledge that if they do not succeed in their venture they will be unable to return. But they seem satisfied that anything is better than remaining at home, and they run all the risks, with cheerful reliance that they will "better themselves anyhow." Some few who have relations in Texas or Arkansas, have made their purchases and know exactly what they are going to do, or think they do.

THE YEAR'S WORK OF THE PLANTERS.

During the past week I have met some of the most extensive planters in Georgia, who are now actively engaged in winding up their year's operations, paying their laborers, engaging their hands for the coming year, purchasing fertilizers, &c., and making their arrangements for 1870. They all represent the negroes as perfectly contented, having received ample compensation for their twelve months' work, satisfied with their employers, and anxious to rearrange to make another crop. The average wages earned this year by a full hand, after paying for his food, clothing, &c., has been from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, or from $100 to $150 in cash, where he has been working for a share of the crop, and about $100 in clear money where he has worked for monthly wages. These sums, it must be understood, are over and above all expenses for food and clothing, house rent, fuel, &c.; and if those who earn them would only save their money and act providently, it is easy to see how, in a very few years they could purchase farms of their own, and become thoroughly independent.

HOW THE NEGROES' MONEY GOES.

Not long ago I saw a negro, who had just been paid off by his employer, spend $40 for a musical box, and I saw another purchase a huge netted chignon for $10. During this week, when the plantation hands generally will be paid off, the village storekeepers in the vicinity of the plantations will carry off every cent the laborers receive. The storekeepers, especially those of the Hebrew race, watch for the advent of the proprietor with his satchel full of greenbacks, and when they learn that the hands have been paid and have been allowed to take the wagons and go to town, they send out runners four or five miles out of town to meet the wagons and allure the negroes to their stores, and in return for gaudy dresses, hoop skirts, feathered hats, resplendent shawls, gift candy jewelry, banjos, &c., become possessed of all the money. I know of one store which last Christmas week sold over $10,000 worth of goods to the negroes alone.

THE PLANTING PROSPECTS

Thus far, as I have already stated, the indications are that the good, just and kind employers will have no difficulty in obtaining their laboring force for the coming year, that is, reëngaging that which they had in 1869. It would be hardly possible for anybody to increase his force very much or extend his planting operations on account of the scarcity of hands, and the absence of any means to supply the deficiency. The town negroes would rather starve in and about the cities and towns than live comfortably on a plantation, and the "up country" hands, though they do not and cannot earn as much as those on the rich lands of Southern Georgia, cannot be induced to go there, from a belief, (not ill-founded by the way,) that the climate is not healthy, and that smaller pay with health is preferable to riches with chills, fever and long doctor's bills. It is very difficult to form any opinion yet concerning the planting prospects of 1869; but so far as I have been able to judge I should say that the planters will make an effort to plant about the same area in cotton this as they did last year, plant about the same amount in corn, and sow much more extensively of oats and small grain, so as to leave the corn for bread and feed the stock principally with oats. From the present state of the market for fertilizers, the activity of the manufacturers of those odorous compounds, and the rapidity with which they "increase, multiply and replenish the earth," it is to be supposed that as great efforts will be made in this direction to "raise a big crop" as were made this year. I have already seen eight different bottlefuls of gray looking stuff as pungently malodorous as ammonia can make them, which are severally said to be infinitely "the best manure for cotton which has ever been invented."

THE PLANTER'S DEBTS.

Immense sums were spent this year on these mixtures. In most cases they were purchased on time, that is paid for by a draft on the planter's factor, payable some time in November, and accepted by the factor. This year, owing to the high price of cotton, even though the crop was short, these drafts were met with very creditable punctuality. I have heard of very few cases where the drawers failed to pay or asked for a renewal. But had the crop proved an utter failure, or had the price of cotton declined considerably, and the planter been unable to meet his liabilities, the factors would have been liable and would have been compelled as acceptors to pay the "guano dealers" or break. And so also with the vendors of all other sorts of planters' supplies. The planter gives his note to the merchant, indorsed by the factor, and if the former fails the latter is made to pay. The factors therefore think that the risk is unevenly divided, and that the provision dealer and the fertilizer manufacturer should to some extent share it with them, so that the consequences of a failure of a crop may not fall exclusively upon one class. As the factors charge their customers two and a half per cent. for the acceptance, have the custody and sale of the cotton, together with commissions, &c., it may be that the other merchants may decline to run a risk which can only inure to the benefit of the factors, and who are generally right well paid for what they do. A movement is on foot to induce merchants and cotton factors to agree upon some plan "to divide the risk," but unless the factors agree to divide their profits also, it is very doubtful whether the merchants will make any concessions.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.

It is said to be settled that the next State Fair will be held here, not in Macon. Hotels of mammoth proportions are to be built. A fair ground of unrivaled beauty and commodiousness is to be laid out. The City is to offer the richest inducements to exhibitors, and the State Agricultural Society is to be munificently endowed. Macon did well, wonderfully well this year, and was as liberal, as hospitable and unselfish as could be expected. The Fair much exceeded expectation in size, and hence the insufficiency of the arrangements.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The recent completion of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad (it will be regularly open for travel in a few days) is causing a considerable movement from Middle Georgia toward Brunswick, which is expected to be a "big place" in a very short time. It is growing very rapidly. Real estate is appreciating very much, and many men of business, of brains and means, are going to settle there. The Railroad Company had a hard fight against heavy odds; but they have won the victory, and are entitled to all the glory.

QUONDAM.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Troops Sent to the Troubled Districts—Efforts to Calm the Excitement—Speeches of Orange Orators.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11.

The state of Ireland is still a serious matter. Considerable reinforcements of troops have been sent over the past week, and there have been rumors of a short session of Parliament and a suspension of the *habeas corpus*. But it could hardly be expected that Mr. BRIGHT would consent to such a usurpation of despotic power without the most urgent necessity. And, as I expected, the national Press has given the word to calm down the excitement. Ireland is not ready for insurrection. Ireland can be crushed far more easily than governed. And matters are working very curiously at both extremities of the island. At Cork military training seems to be the whole work of the young men, and arms, especially revolvers of the best make, are, it is said, smuggled into the district constantly, and bought in large numbers. Everywhere in the South you hear of large bodies of men moving in military order, on every possible occasion. Five or ten thousand men turn out to celebrate an election or a funeral—no matter what. It is, in reality, a military review. An English procession has scarcely the semblance of order; an Irish one is the movement of an organized and disciplined army.

Another unpleasant symptom is the spirit shown by the Orange Associations in Ulster. At a meeting a few days ago an Orange member of Parliament, amid the cheers of the brethren, expressed his gratification at the election of the Fenian prisoner, O'DONOVAN ROSSA. He hoped LUBY would also be elected; and the meeting with loud cheers responded to the sentiment that the British Government must no longer look to Orangemen to defend them against the Fenians. It is not for nothing that the Fenians have put on Orange rosettes with green scarfs in their processions.

The Orange orators to whom I have alluded certainly appreciate the compliment, and the mere fact that Cardinal CULLEN denounced Fenianism just as he was taking his departure for Rome would of itself go far to endear the Brotherhood to all zealous Orangemen. At a *soirée* of the Duke of York Orange Lodge on Tuesday evening, Mr. W. JOHNSTONE, M. P., said:

"I hold that it is no part of the duty of Orangemen to fire a shot or draw a sword between the English Government and the Fenians. The Government of England have got into a difficulty. They calculated, to a certain extent, upon the loyal party in Ireland; they have imagined that the Orangemen and Protestants were like a spaniel—the more you kick it the more it will lick you. I think it is high time that we should tell the Government and the English people that, if there is to be a fight, or an attempt to set up a Fenian Republic, the Orangemen will stand aside, and will protect themselves, maintain their Protestant religion, and protect their homes and hearths, and let the English Government and the Fenians fight it out between them." [A Voice—"You've hit the nail on the head."]

Captain MADDAN, D. G. M., of Monaghan, said:

"Although he had no sympathy with Fenianism, he believed the men of Tipperary had returned an honest man, O'DONOVAN ROSSA, M. P., in the place of DENIS CAULFIELD HERON, the Government nominee. They were rapidly approaching a crisis in this country, and GLADSTONE's Government, having sown the wind, were shortly about to reap the whirlwind, if they might judge from appearances. What should be the conduct of the Orangemen of Ireland at this time? Should they volunteer to help the Government? By no means. Let them do their own dirty work, and let the Orangemen not give them the slightest assistance. They did not fear the Fenians; they never did the Orangemen any harm; and if they wanted to quarrel with them they would not be trimming their green scarfs with orange and wearing green and orange rosettes. Time enough for them to cry out when they are hurt. Till then let them abide the issue with the most supreme indifference, and let Government, Fenians and Ribbonmen all slash away at each other to their heart's content. He sincerely trusted that the convict LUBY may be returned M. P. for another constituency, as the Fenians threatened to do. For if the Devil was returned for Cork, and one of his angels for Galway, so much the better. It would teach the time-serving Government exactly what their measures of peace were worth, and what a sweet hodgepodge they had made of the dish they had cooked for Ireland. Bright and Gladstone pie might look very fine to the Irish people, but they who had to eat it in Ireland don't find it so very good, and it were none the better for being seasoned with Cairns and Disraeli sauce. Lord CAIRNS, they would be glad to hear, was about to retire from the leadership of the Conservatives of the House of Lords. In conclusion, he would say that the country was in as bad a state as ever it was since '98, and was getting worse daily. Law and order were almost at an end in many parts of the country. The Castle authorities were almost, if not, quite, at their wits' end. The Habeas Corpus act was going to be suspended, and the screw clapped on tighter than ever. Another message of peace, in the shape of a Land bill, will shortly appear. Then follow more soldiers, more Police and more taxes, and the wounds of Ireland would be healed by another bloody revolution, to the tune of 'No surrender.'"

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been informed of his election. Letters are addressed to him at the Chatham Prison as an M. P. And as he has been gazetted as an elected member, it is believed that Parliament may require his presence in the House, the publication of his name in the *Gazette* being considered *prima facie* proof of his membership. Baron ROTHSCHILD was elected while the Jewish disability was in force, but never gazetted. Whether he takes his seat or not—and, of course, there is no likelihood that he will—his election has been a great Fenian triumph and a hard blow to the Government. The Conservatives are, of course, making the most of it. "Here is what nine months of a Liberal Government has brought us to," they say: "Trade ruined, pauperism increased, Ireland in disorder, landlords assassinated, authority defied, and a Fenian convict elected to Parliament!" The Liberals do their best to put a good face upon it. A Liberal M. P., addressing his constituents a few days ago, said:

"The Fenians were against society—they were against civilization. The Fenians' avowed object was to rear an Irish Republic, but what they meant was to wring money out of their dupes, to trade on what they found of disaffection in that country, and everything that was disaffected and dissatisfied gravitated to them; and then they proclaimed to the world that Ireland was dissatisfied with the empire of England, and wished—to use the language of Mr. BRIGHT—'to unmoor her fastenings from the deep, and sail 3,000 miles to the west.' Who were the Fenian conspirators? A body of rowdy Americans, the refuse of the American war, who came to Ireland trained in civil bloodshed, and finding an excitable people, who unfortunately had a Press which was too ready to pander to their lowest passions, held up before these benighted men the hope that America, forsooth, or France would be their stay, and that in England's difficulty lay Ireland's opportunity. It was a wonder they did not know this, that if there was one thing settled it was that Ireland must ever form a part of the empire of this country, and that he who would separate her from it must first crush the forces of the empire and walk over its prostrate body. However, the prompt treatment of Irish grievances which the present Government would carry out, Fenianism must soon consume away, and its leaders were now gnashing their teeth as they perceived that their occupation would soon be gone."

The Irish land bill is in process of concoction, and if it suits the Cabinet will be brought forward as the chief measure of the Government at the beginning of the session. The Irish Nationalists care very little about it or any law that an English Parliament can give them. They want national independence—Ireland for the Irish, and Ireland for the English has been tried long enough.

But if truant right is a good thing for Ireland, why not for England? Accordingly the English and Welsh farmers are beginning to agitate on the subject, and we may have a land law for the United Kingdom if the London land reformers do not supersede its necessity by making all the land the property of the State, so that there shall be only rents paid to the Government in lieu of taxes, for the general welfare. This would simplify matters, and make all other land laws needless.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

General Preparations for the Observance of the Day.

What Will be Done at the Churches--Dinners for the Poor--The Duties and Pleasures of the Occasion.

Last night the Christmas bells were rung and the Christmas midnight mass was sung, and amid the noise and bustle of preparation and rejoicing the greatest festival of the year was ushered in. 'Tis Christmas Day, for which we have waited one whole year, and every one we meet greets us with the cheery salutation of the season. On this day the poorest creature in Christendom would scorn to wear a melancholy expression upon his face if there were any help for it. The pursuit of happiness belongs to all at Christmas-tide. May all be happy!

The march of civilization has made great changes in the good old-time manner of Christmas observance. No more is the yule log burned on the homestead hearth, nor does the "grim boar's head frown on high, crested with bays and rosemary," although we still adhere with tenacious affection to holly-branch and Christmas tree.

Even ubiquitous Santa Claus himself, who in Auld Lang Syne spent Christmas Eve in his journey of love from house to house, filling with toys to gladden the hearts of his little votaries the millions of stockings hung by them in every chimney corner on the globe where his saintship was known, has been superannuated and laid on the shelf. And, *mirabile dictu*, his very existence is actually doubted by most of the precocious products of the nineteenth century. Oh, progress, what heresies hast thou to answer for!

Despite these lamentable changes, Christmas will be fraught with joy and happiness for those who have the means with which to purchase its comforts, and the health to enjoy them. In the houses of virtue and peace, the evening lamp is lighted and the family board groans 'neath its load of good things prepared by mothers and daughters for the most ample feast of the year—the Christmas Dinner—and the forms of long-absent loved ones, who have gathered to the parental home to be present at this annual domestic reunion, are seen on either hand to occupy the places they did when boys and girls. But there are hundreds in whose ears the words "Merry Christmas" sound like mockery—many to whom this time of general rejoicing brings no cheer. Look out upon the wayside and you will find some houseless, starving wanderer, whom the dollar bill lying idle and crumpled in your pocket would render more inclined to think that the Saviour's coming had softened the hearts of men. Seek those whose lot is not so blessed as yours, dear reader, bestow upon them, for His sake whose advent to better your condition you commemorate, the price of this day's gladness, and rest assured your Christmas will be the happier for it.

The various charities have abundantly provided for the due celebration of the festival and every effort will be made to gladden the hearts of the City's children and charges. Amusements in theatre, ballroom and concert hall, promise to surpass anything of the kind hitherto seen, and few should have to say that they did not enjoy a "Merry Christmas." Crowds will throng to partake of the many enjoyments, and notwithstanding the universal desire to make much of the good things provided for to-day, there will be extravagant sybarites, especially of rustic verdancy, who will have reason to regret their experience of Christmas celebrations in the Metropolis.

In the genial atmosphere of a desire to be pleased with everything and to take nothing amiss, the feast has commenced. So may it end. With pleasant memories clustering around your firesides, love and plenty in your homes, charity and opportunity to exercise it, and everything good for you that can be thought of, we wish you, dear readers of the TIMES, a "Merry Christmas" and many happy returns of the season.

Church Services To-day.

The services at the Catholic and Episcopal churches to-day will be more than usually grand, and will doubtless attract extraordinarily large congregations. All that art can do in the way of decorating these temples of worship, or in giving glorious expression to the great idea which animates Christendom to-day, will be done. Among the prominent churches which are specially attractive are

OLD TRINITY.

In this venerable and glorious edifice Christmas decorations are profuse and appropriate. The whole interior is fitted up with sprigs of holly and fir, and branches of pine and myrtle. As usual, the musical services here will be grand. The chimes will be rung by Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE at 10:30 A. M., as follows: No. 1, Ringing the changes on eight bells; No. 2, Carol, "Once in Royal David's City;" No. 3, "Christmas is Come Again:" No. 4, Carol, "The Children in the Temple;" No. 5, Carol, "See the Morning Star is Dwelling:" No. 6, Carol, "Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

The musical programme for the exercises of the day are: Processional Hymn, 47, Ancient and Modern Coll.; Venite, first tone, (Gregorian;) Psalter—Psalms 19, 45 and 85; Te Deum, by HOPKINS, in A; Jubilate, by HOPKINS, in A; Creed, (Nicene,) by MERBECKE; Anthem, "Drop Down, ye Heavens," BARNBY; Offertory, "There were Shepherds," HANDEL; "Gloria in Excelsis," CALKIN. There will be service also in the evening.

ST. ALBAN'S.

This, as all are aware, is the home of the most advanced Ritualism and has been hung with rolls of evergreens, giving the interior the appearance of a beautiful grove. Religious monograms are scattered here and there throughout the edifice, while the altar is fairly covered with gorgeous adornments of floral character, while cloths of white satin with embroideries of gold and costly lace add to the magnificence of the scene presented inside the sanctuary. The programme of services for to-day in this church are as follows: Choral matins at 10 A. M.; solemn high mass at 10:45; vespers at 4:30. The musical exercises will be fully in keeping with the high reputation St. Alban's has ever enjoyed.

ZION CHURCH.

Zion Church, in Madison-avenue, of which Bishop Southgate is rector, is beautifully decorated. A choice musical feast is to be a feature here at 10:30. Choice selections will be given from HANDEL'S "Messiah," and a sermon will be preached by Bishop SOUTHGATE. The musical programme is as follows: Pastoral Symphony; "There were Shepherds," solo; Glory to God, chorus, Messiah; Venite, Glorias, Te Deum, FAIRLAMB; Jubilate, MOSENTHAL; "Behold a Virgin," solo; "O Thou that Tellest," chorus; "Hark the Herald," &c., hymn; Hallelujah Chorus, Messiah. Professor GEORGE BRISTOW will preside at the organ. The artists who will interpret the musical selections are: Mme. SANARI, soprano; Miss BULL, alto; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. BECKET, bass.

OTHER PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

At St. Luke's, Hudson-street, one of the fine old landmarks of the City yet existing, there will be, in addition to the usual morning service, a grand choral festival, without sermon, at 4 P. M. It will occupy about three-quarters of an hour, and will be a very pleasant and appropriate manner of spending a small portion of this holy day.

At St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, the regular choir will be aided in interpreting the services by Mme. ANNA BISHOP, who will sing the offertory solo—a selection from the "Messiah." Besides this the programme comprises the following: 1. Christmas Carol, "Star of the Night," WILLIAMS; 2. Venite, Anglican Chant, TURLE; 3. Psalter, chanted antiphonally, Anglican; 4. Te Deum in F, BERG; 5. Benedictus; 6. Musical tunes, WILLIAMS; 7. Recitative, "There were Angels," and aria, "Rejoice Greatly," HANDEL.

The following is the order of musical exercises at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street: Anthem—"I Hear the Glad Tidings," WILSON; Venite, BUCK; Gloria, (Twelfth Mass,) MOZART; Te Deum in E flat, JACKSON; Jubilate; Christmas Carol, G. W. WARREN; Psalm—"The People that Walked in Darkness," "There were Shepherds," Gloria, Messiah; Hymn—"Hark, What Means those Holy Voices?" S. P. WARREN; Offertory—"Inflammatus," Stabat Mater, ROSSINI.

At the Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, there will be service, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. PRICE.

At Grace Chapel, East Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, there will also be service, beginning at 10:30 A. M.

There will also be services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, and at St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reservoir-square, Fortieth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

The Bethany Sunday School, of the Broadway Tabernacle, located at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, will hold their Christmas Festival on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. This school was organized fourteen months ago with 48 scholars and teachers and now numbers 450. The hall has been very tastefully decorated with evergreen, and the children are on tiptoe of expectation, as Santa Claus has signified his intention of being present. Singing by the children, under the leadership of Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, will be a prominent feature of the entertainment.

All the Catholic churches will be open for Divine service to-day. The early masses begin in some of them at 4 o'clock A. M., and in none at a later hour than 5 A. M. Masses will be continued up to 10:30 o'clock A. M., when the solemn high mass will be celebrated.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Probably the most gorgeous service of the day will be in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, where the first mass begins at 4:30 A. M., with Rev. Dr. SWEENEY as celebrant. The music on this occasion will be a new mass by CARL ANSCHUTZ, (rendered for the first time.) There is to be a full orchestral and organ accompaniment, and a select chorus, all under the immediate direction of Professor ANSCHUTZ. The soloists are: Soprano, Mme. DE LUSSAN; contralto, Mme. ANSCHUTZ; basso, Signor COLETTI. The "Adeste Fideles," or Christmas Hymn, a new arrangement by Professor MORGAN, will be sung at the Offertory. Professor GEO. W. MORGAN will preside at the organ. The sermon at the grand high mass of the morning (4:30) will be preached by Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, pastor of St. Stephen's.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The old Cathedral, now under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. STARRS, the Vicar-General of the diocese, is determined not to be outdone in the grandeur of its Christmas ritual, even by wealthier and more fashionable congregations. The services here will be, as they always are on festival days, peculiarly grand and imposing. The first mass begins at 5 o'clock A. M.; the last grand high mass at 10:30 A. M., at which Rev. JOHN SHEA, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham, will preach. At the 10:30 A. M. mass the Very Rev. W. STARRS, V. G., will be celebrant; Rev. Dr. McSWEENEY, deacon; Rev. Father McGEARY, sub-deacon; Rev. Father KEARNEY, master of ceremonies. The musical exercises will be under the charge of Professor GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, who will preside at the organ, a sufficient guarantee that they will be of the highest order of merit. Mme. CHOME is to be the soprano artist.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The church of the Jesuit Fathers, St. Francis Xavier's, has lately been embellished with new decorations, and a new altar has been put up in the sanctuary. It is one of the finest pieces of workmanship in the City. The services here will be characterized by all the pomp and grandeur that distinguish this church on all festival occasions. The choir, one of the best in the City, is once again under the direction of Professor BERGE, who has made every preparation for a grand musical display.

At the Paulist Fathers' Church, West Fifty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, there will be the usual Christmas masses, beginning with the high mass at 5 A. M., when the Gregorian *Missa Regia* will be sung, and a sermon will be delivered by Rev. Father DESHON, officiating priest. At 10:30 o'clock MOZART'S Twelfth will be sung. In the evening the children of the Sunday School connected with this church will sing a beautiful Christmas Oratorio in the evening, at the Grand Opera House, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, accompanied by a full orchestra from the Philharmonic Society.

At St. Teresa's, Henry and Rutgers streets, the first grand high mass, 5 A. M., will be LAMBALLOTTE'S pastoral mass, double quartette; Miss OLOFF, soprano; Mrs. HOLBROOK, alto; Mr. JANISKY, tenor; Signor MIRINO, basso. Assistant quartette, Mrs. JENNY LEONARD, soprano; Miss JACOBI, alto; Herr ABELE, tenor; Herr AMMAN, basso, and chorus. Mr. GLEASON will be organist and director. The last high mass will be HAYDN'S Imperial or Third mass in D, same artists.

At St. Andrew's, Park and Duane streets, the first, a grand high mass, will be at 4 A. M.; the last, also a grand high mass, will commence at 10:30 A. M. There will be nine masses. Rev. Father McCREEDY will preach the sermon; but Rev. Father CURRAN, the pastor, will, at each of the masses, advocate the cause of the Catholic orphan asylums. The mass will be MOZART'S Twelfth—Mme. DE LACEY, organist.

At St. Alphonsus' Church, in Thompson-street, WITZKA'S mass, in G, will be sung. There will be fine musical exercises, also, in the Italian Church of St. Anthony, Sullivan-street, near Canal; at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway; at St. Francis' (German) Church, West Thirty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue; at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, (German,) Third-street, near Avenue A, and in the Catholic churches generally.

The collections in all these churches to-day will, as usual, be devoted to the support of the orphans.

The Charitable Institutions.

At the numerous private charitable institutions in this City preparations have been made as usual for giving those dependent upon the bounty there dispensed a grand Christmas dinner. Some account of the preparations for observing the day pleasantly at these places is given below.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

This, perhaps the most useful of all the benevolent societies of the City, designs to make Merry Christmas a happy day with the thousands of children under its charge. During the past year the Society has furnished 121,624 lodgings to 12,919 different homeless boys and girls, has supplied 135,334 meals and found good homes for 2,739 children. They have also furnished instruction to 6,813 pupils in their day and evening schools, besides providing clothing for countless numbers of half-naked, homeless wanderers. To-day they intend to give the little ones under their care a good wholesome Christmas dinner.

THE HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

This institution, under the charge of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, will have their Christmas festivities in the Chapel of the Mission, (entrance on New Bowery,) commencing at 11 A. M. There will be singing by the children, distribution of gifts from the Christmas tree, a Christmas dinner and addresses by various prominent individuals. Among the speakers will be Ex-Senator LA BAU, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP and Miss EDITH O'GORMAN.

NEWSBOYS' LODGING HOUSE.

This well-known institution, which is under the care of the Children's Aid Society, will provide a splendid Christmas dinner for the newsboys, who know how to enjoy such a luxury, for they are always blessed with a good digestion. All patrons of the institution who wish to enjoy the fruits of their benevolence and acquire a good appetite for their own dinner, should go and see the newsboys enjoy themselves.

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The American Female Guardian Society will furnish a Christmas dinner and a huge Christmas tree, glittering with shining presents, to the thousands of children under their charge, at the "Home," No. 32 East Thirtieth-street.

CENTRE-STREET MISSION.

There will be Christmas festivities at this institution, No. 110 Centre-street, commencing at 10 A. M., including distribution of Christmas books and other gifts among the inmates.

PHELPS' LODGING HOUSE.

This institution, which received large aid from Mrs. PHELPS and adopted her name, will supply a Christmas dinner to its inmates, and also another dinner on New Year's eve. The lodging house is under the management of the Children's Aid Society.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

A good Christmas dinner will be served up for the inmates of this Asylum, located in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue. In the morning and evening literary exercises will be held by the inmates in the chapel.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND LODGING HOUSE.

Mr. GEO. C. WARD will provide a "big" dinner for the inmates of this institution, which, like so many other benevolent enterprises, is under the charge of the Children's Aid Society.

THE FEMALE MAGDALEN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The inmates of the "Home" of this institution, located at No. 86 West Houston, will be provided with a sumptuous Christmas feast by the kind ladies who have charge of the institution. This Society is doing a noble and Christian work, in rescuing from a life of shame and degradation large numbers of friendless women, who would otherwise be hastened to untimely and dishonored graves.

THE GIRLS' LODGING HOUSE.

This establishment, located in Bleecker-street, between Wooster and Greene, like the Newsboys' Lodging House, is under the charge of the Children's Aid Society, and will to-day resound with the merry voices of hundreds of children enjoying their Christmas dinners, and plucking their coveted presents from the shining Christmas tree.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

The "Sisters of Mercy" will furnish a dinner to the outside poor at this institution to-day, besides a special dinner to the inmates of the House. On Tuesday next they will have their Christmas tree, to which the benevolent of the Catholic faith will gladly contribute.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, and located in East Eighty-first-street, will be treated to a Christmas dinner to-day, which will make the hearts and stomachs of the little inmates rejoice.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

There will be Christmas festivities at each of the three Asylums—those for girls being located one in Madison-avenue and the other at the corner of Prince and Mott streets, and the one for boys on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

THE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

A few benevolent ladies have made provision for a Christmas dinner of delicate viands, to be furnished to the poor inmates who have been given over to death in the Hospital for Incurables, on Blackwell's Island. Such evidence of regard and remembrance of the sufferings of these poor unfortunates, cannot fail to touch the hearts of the invalids, who will shower their parting benedictions upon the ladies who conceived the happy idea.

UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.

This highly-meritorious institution, for the care of the orphans of soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war, is under the management of ladies well known in the best society of New-York, and the Christmas festivities provided by them for the inmates of the Home will be among the most interesting events of the day.

Festivities Among the Germans.

The Germans have a peculiar right to celebrate the anniversary of Santa Claus, who may almost be regarded as the patron Saint of the Teutonic race. The long and severe Winters of Germany are cheered by domestic festivities at Christmas tide, and the family then lights up the Christmas tree and the relatives and children gather with unwonted fondness around the Winter fireside. The Christmas tree is a German institution, and still blooms with brilliant ornaments and twinkling tapers by many a hearth in Fatherland and in the homes of the wanderers in other lands. In accordance with an ancient custom, a small fir or spruce tree is placed, some days before the joyous season arrives, in the great family room, in water of the proper temperature to keep it green and fragrant. On Christmas Eve this is adorned with balls of colored glass and gilded nuts, loaded with fruits and sweetmeats, and lighted by innumerable tapers and candles. The presents appropriate for different members of the family, from the parent to the youngest child, and generally including the servants, are spread on a table beneath the boughs of the tree, and the household circle gathers around to inaugurate the happy time of Christ-kind with innocent mirth and quiet enjoyment such as is known only within the hallowed precincts of home at some cherished holiday season. The custom of lighting up the Christmas tree is universal in Germany, in the house of the rich and the poor. In this country the pleasant habit is retained, and last evening, by many a Teutonic hearth in this City, the glittering and gift-laden tree formed the centre of a happy and contented group, albeit far away from the land where Santa Claus' annual visit are received with filial regard. Christmas, among the Germans, is observed more as a religious festival than among most other people, and their public amusements are fewer at the beginning of the season than at any other time.

Skating To-day.

Hundreds will, to-day, spend a part of their time at least upon the skating ponds of the City, which last night promised to be in excellent condition for sport and recreation on the morrow. The proprietors of the various resorts have done their best to accommodate the skating public, and if King Frost "assists," merry people will not fail to patronize the ice. Last evening the Central Park Pond looked favorable for use to-day, but it may disappoint expectations. The Empire Rink, in Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, is expected to be open; also, MACMILLAN'S on Fifth-avenue. Judging from the heavy business in the sale of skates within a few days, a rush for the ponds may be looked for. In Brooklyn the Union and the Capitoline "grounds" will be open to the skaters "over the river."

The Day in Brooklyn.

The fine weather of yesterday resulted in almost turning Brooklyn inside out, especially the people's pockets. Everybody was out. Fulton-street, from the ferry up to the City Hall, Fulton and Myrtle avenues and Court-street were crowded from morning to night with the gayest and happiest looking throngs that have been seen on the streets in many a Christmas. Multitudes besiege the stores of all kinds, much to the delight of all concerned in selling. It is a sad fact that hundreds of poor people are obliged to content themselves with merely viewing the outworks, and wishing that times were better with them, and yet there are fewer people of this class than there were last Christmas. Trees are as abundant as usual. There is not the slightest appearance of any diminution of the holiday spirit. On the contrary, there seems to be a disposition on the part of most people to be as happy as were the wise men and the shepherds of old. The preparations at most of the churches indicate that there is but little desire to doubt the historical correctness of "the day we celebrate," but rather a resolve to take the day as it comes, enjoy it and thank God for it. The Protestant Episcopal Churches, including Holy Trinity, St. Ann's, Grace, St. John's St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Christ, and others, are all profusely decked with evergreens, until one seems to see the antiquity of the Church peeping out of pillars begirt with the moss of ages. The other Protestant Churches, with few exceptions make some recognition of Christmas. At Plymouth Church, for instance, the Sunday School children have a real happy New-England time, and so it is at the churches of other denominations. The children must have their Christmas. That is a point in their theology which they cannot compromise, nor have compromised for them. The Roman Catholic Churches are as green inside as they can well be. The year of the Ecumenical Council appears to have brought forth a resolve to have the altars and surroundings

"With verdure clad."

The effect of this is most happy upon the worshippers who crowd thither to pay their sacred honors to their "new-born King."

The Children's Aid Society, the Newsboys' Lodging House, the Orphan Homes, the Church Charity Foundation and the other institutions where the poor are gathered together are all scenes of gladness to-day. Even the inmates of the public institutions at Flatbush are brightened up with the prospect of a merry time and a variety in their diet for the day. Altogether, the City of Churches is attired in her best clothes and is having a very merry time of it. The chimes of St. Ann's and the music of the church service have been arranged by Mr. LORETZ as follows:

Chiming of bells at 8. Ringing Christmas Carol (new) at 10:30. (Before service) at 10:55.

Introduction—"The Messenger Angel" in B. Boys' chorus with bells and organ accompaniment.	
Opening Anthem, "Blessed is the people that bear the joyful sound," in E	Richini
Full chorus.	
Venite in C	Thomas
Quartet, solos and chorus.	
Psalter for Christmas	Ancient
Te Deum in B, (new)	Loretz, Jr.
Quartet, solos and chorus.	
Jubilate in B	Berg
Quartet, solos and chorus.	
Psalm	
Gloria Tibi	Ancient
Hymn	
Offertory in G	Haydn
Ter Sanctus in E minor	Loretz, Jr.
Hymn	
Gloria in Excelsis	Old
Closing Anthem.	

At the Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place, (Rev. Dr. FREEL'S,) the musical exercises will be more than ordinarily rich. Mozart's "Twelfth Mass" is to be sung with full orchestral accompaniment and a powerful chorus. Miss M. NORTON, the excellent contralto of Rev. Dr. STORR'S Church, is engaged to sing at the Grand High Mass at 10:30 A. M.

TRICKS OF TRADE

It is perhaps inevitable, though not calculated to increase our respect for human nature, that a great portion of our lives should be passed in guarding against violence and fraud. And yet we do not succeed in anything like due proportion with our endeavors. The amount of loss inflicted upon society by thieves and swindlers is simply incredible. All ranks and conditions suffer by it. And there is scarcely any remedy for this in the shape of law, for where that exists it is evaded or defied, and many crimes are not approached by any statute whatever.

The thieves of the world may be divided into two classes—the ruffians and the sneaks. Our purpose is to speak of the latter, since they are the more pervading and the more dangerous. The ingenuity and the secrecy with which they sometimes act are not less difficult to deal with than the unblushing effrontery with which they frequently conduct their operations. The only weapon that can be used against either is exposure, and every contribution to that end is to be considered valuable and welcome. Take one great branch of industry as an illustration—that of jewelry. The frauds which are palmed off upon unsuspecting purchasers of these ornaments for wear or for presentation are perfectly astounding. The precious metals and precious stones are imitated with a skill that deceives the most wary, and even the most experienced. Gold with no gold in it, silver that varies only from pewter in that one lies and the other does not, diamonds as false as the dealers in them, rubies that glow with any but the ruby's fire, pearls that no diver ever saw, shine and glitter everywhere. And they are palmed off as genuine. Thieves make them; thieves sell them, and the public is robbed by both. In other countries, but notably in England, authority and trade custom step forward to prevent all this. The golden circle which bears the wearer's signet, or is placed upon fair fingers by a loved one's hand, carries its own certificate of character and value. The genuine piece of gold or silver has its "Hall mark" of the "worshipful Goldsmith's Company," to imitate which is felony. And as with jewels, so with articles which individual enterprise and skill have produced as of peculiar excellence or chaste design. The "trade mark" protects alike the artist, the artificer, and the dealer in them. To counterfeit that mark at home, or to import it from abroad, is felony. Not so here; any scoundrel can import worthless imitations of our best manufactures and inventions, and by that means deceive the purchasers.

Perhaps there is no single inanimate object by which our lives are so much controlled as the watch. By it we regulate almost all our actions. The measurement of time is the measurement of our lives from hour to hour, from day to day, until we die, and the doctor notes the minute at which we depart. The calculations of business, the pursuits of pleasure, the very civilization of the age, proceed upon rules and arrangements made by means of the little machine which is our faithful companion. How wonderful it seems! Do we ever forget that strange look of the child, as it listens with hushed breath to the tiny ticking at its ear? Who can gaze upon the strange trifle which labors on so ceaselessly, and would in other hands were we departed? We lend our horses, our houses, and even our credit, but not our watches, for we look upon them as personal friends, whom we have learned, and learned to love.

How then of the watch thief? Not he who craftily draws our favorite from his nestling place and hies with him away, but that other rogue who sells us his lying manufacture. Is he not everywhere? Unfortunately, yes. Does a company spend enormous sums in procuring the best skill and ingenuity that the world can offer, its productions are counterfeited by all manner of tricks and swindles. The Waltham Company has, of course, its trade marks. They are either copied exactly or followed so closely that detection often fails. For example, the words Waltham, Mass., is altered to Waldham or Walham, and so on. It is only when the spurious machine is found to keep about as good time as a padlock that the swindled owner is undeceived.

Not only is this fraud largely perpetrated in the matter of watch movements, but the cases are as base as a copper dollar. There are vast quantities of "oroide" watches manufactured abroad for this market, and which, while they cost to the importer not over $35 a dozen, are sold as genuine American watches. The profits upon this kind of trading are immense. Our readers have little conception of how many persons are daily victimized by them. We are ashamed to add that dealers having known and recognized places of business lend their aid to these transactions. Of course it is only possible to warn the public to be very careful in making purchases. The Waltham Company and its agents are advertised, and to deal with them constitutes security. It is as important to know where to buy as how to buy. Meanwhile, let the public fully understand that the knaves are legion, and active and everywhere. It is a wonder that the trade generally cannot, or at all events does not, make some effort of self-defence in this matter. Its own character suffers from the avarice of unworthy members, and its own self-respect should, if possible, avert so grave a stigma. And the Government should do its part also. There is a great amount of "orating" about "protection and encouragement of native industry and energy," but a tribe of foreign workmen are allowed to counterfeit American trade marks, imitate American watches, and send them here at about the cost of brass kettles, marked Chicago Watch Company, Union Watch Company, Great Western Watch Company and Massasoit Watch Company. And such trash is sold at a high price as genuine. It seems ridiculous and humiliating, but it is true.

The Tennessee Legislature and General Thomas' Portrait.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869.

The resolution introduced in the House a few weeks since in relation to the sale of General THOMAS' portrait has created such a stir throughout the country, based on erroneous data, that the real facts in the case ought to be known.

A resolution was introduced providing for having the portrait of General JACKSON placed in the Capitol. This was opposed from an economical standpoint, and the resolution was about being withdrawn when Mr. HINKLE offered an amendment providing for the sale of the portraits of BROWNLOW and General THOMAS. This was intended by the author as a rebuke to the extravagance manifested at a time when the State was groaning under debt, and the common schools were being abolished. The amendment was offered, as Mr. HINKLE explained, as a sort of burlesque, with not the slightest idea of its being acted on. The author of the amendment was an officer in the Federal Army, under General THOMAS, and has the highest reverence and regard for his old chief. He exhibited poor taste in perpetrating his little joke—a fact he afterward discovered, when he found the Radicals making political capital out of his unintentional blunder.

The Speaker of the House and Mr. HINKLE have both written to General THOMAS, explaining the circumstances. Out of sixty-seven members present, only eight voted for the amendment, and four of these were ex-Federal officers. They nearly all explained their votes by saying they were acting solely in the interest of economy, and not out of disrespect to BROWNLOW and THOMAS.

These are the facts in the case, as your correspondent was present in the House from the time the resolution was introduced until it was disposed of.

CURRENT NOTES.

Ohio has 1,026,075 children between 5 and 21. There are 22,372 more boys than girls.

California manufactures "sweet oil" from the sunflower.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has been refused admission to the Ecumenical Council, and will return home next week.

The new Kentucky Senator is a man of massive intellect and cultivated mind, in the opinion of the Paris (Ky.) *Statesman*.

Galveston, Texas, was agitated by a rumor on the 17th inst., that General A. J. HAMILTON had been killed by stage robbers near Austin.

Some miscreant recently wantonly ruined four valuable paintings in the rooms of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association by cutting them with a knife.

A San Francisco paper reports that a number of skilled workmen in that city are making preparations to return to the Atlantic States, in consequence of a want of employment.

The Columbus *Sun* admits that A. T. AKERMAN, Esq., the new United States District-Attorney for Georgia, ranks with the very best lawyers of the State.

The five warehouses in Macon, Ga., have received since Sept. 1 about 55,000 bales of cotton, of which about 37,000 bales have been sold there, and the balance is in store for higher prices than those now ruling.

Judge COLEMAN, of Columbus, Ga., has decided that a freed person is not liable for a purchase made while a slave, although he subsequently has promised to pay it, that promise not being in writing.

A Halifax paper reports that three men who recently left Cow Bay for Flint Island in an open boat, have at length reached Arichat in safety, after drifting about for nine days, with only three biscuits to divide among them.

Mr. JERARD O. RAWLINS, Revenue Assessor of San Francisco, a brother of the late General JOHN A. RAWLINS, died at his residence in San Francisco, on the 8th inst., from the effects of injuries received in a sugar refinery.

A San Francisco paper puts in a claim for the California State Prison, contending that it has more convicts than that of any other State in the Union in proportion to its population. We expect to see the Chicago papers zealously disputing this claim.

All the papers are reporting that a clergyman said in a recent sermon that the path to rectitude had been traveled so little of late years that it is completely run to grass. It is strange that he mistook for grass what must have been wild oats.

The Philadelphia carpet weavers are now sorry for their strike. They have held meetings about once in thirty minutes during the last three months, and have now agreed to resume work at prices much less than the figure against which they struck.

Duluth, Minn., calls itself the Zenith City, and its local poet says it proudly stands by the rock-bound inland ocean, while "at her feet the mighty father of the lakes extends his waters, broad and deep, as if inviting commerce from the southern border."

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says it was not understood that Ex-Secretary BROWNING was a Democrat when he was nominated for the Illinois Constitutional Convention, nor when he was elected; he was only understood to be opposed to revolutionary and incendiary radicalism.

The Albany *Evening Journal* remarks that Mr. SUMNER'S bill might be entitled "An act to humiliate Virginia." It says that his proposition is neither wise nor generous, and that the perfect work of reconstruction may be postponed until doomsday if pursued in such a spirit.

A Maine Postmaster is in a tumult of happiness, caused by his proved ability to discover that a letter addressed to Mr. "EDWARD MILLET State of Main Mad one kin Pint, the Co of Kinobsicut united states," was intended for a man at Mattawamkeag Point, Penobscot County, Me.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that a petition to the President asking him to reinstate ASHLEY as Governor of Montana, is circulating through the Tenth District of Ohio, and is most readily signed by Republicans who do not want to be compelled, under party discipline, to vote him into Congress again.

The Richmond *State Journal*, which, previous to the election in Virginia, supported Governor WELLS and, in fact, up to the time of the last Republican State Convention, advocated extremely radical measures, is now zealously supporting a more liberal policy, seeking to aid in building up a strong and liberal Republican Party in the Legislature and in the State.

The Toronto *Globe* has no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of the Government to withdraw Mr. McDOUGALL at once, and to send in his place one who, by his position and personal qualities, will command the sympathy and confidence of the mass of the people of Red River. The Toronto *Telegraph* expresses similar views.

The annual meeting of the National Theological Institute and University, whose special object is the education of freedmen preachers and teachers, was held in Washington on Monday evening last. During the year five schools have been maintained in Washington and vicinity, in which about 200 adult colored pupils are taught.

The Chicago Yale Association, composed of Alumni of Yale residing in that city and vicinity, held their third annual reunion on Tuesday evening, about fifty being present. They adopted a resolution unanimously that in their view the interests of the College would be greatly promoted by admitting the Alumni to participation in the management of her affairs.

Governor FAIRCHILD and other members of the State Visiting Committee, last week visited the Wisconsin Reform School, and of course the Governor must make a speech. During the remarks he asked the boys if they could tell what the Committee came for. Prompt was the response from one of them: "Yes, Sir; to be reformed."

The FELKER-PINKERTON conspiracy case is being tried in Detroit. The charge is against SAMUEL M. FELKER, MOSES C. FELKER, and GEORGE C. EATON, for an alleged conspiracy to kill and murder ALLAN PINKERTON by means of an instrument in the person of GEORGE JOHNSON. PINKERTON is suffering from paralysis and unable to attend.

MAX KLINGER, the boy-murderer in St. Louis, when he thought he was speedily to be executed, piteously begged that the surgeons would try to resuscitate him by means of electricity. Last week he was respited for two months, and on being told, exclaimed: "Well, I'd rather hear that than have sausage for breakfast."

Virginia, in the view of the Richmond *Whig*, is as much indebted to the unwise conduct pursued in Georgia and the wild freaks of the Tennessee Legislature for the hitch in her admission as to the cold malignity of some of the political wire-workers and managers at Washington. "Our Georgia and Tennessee friends," it says, "instead of benefiting themselves, have seriously harmed us."

A small dog which belonged to a young man who was killed on a Connecticut railroad last week, remained for several days on the platform of the depot near where the accident occurred, and could not be induced to leave it. On the arrival of trains he would run around among the crowd, seeking his lost master, and being unsuccessful would return to his post, refusing to eat, until he died of starvation.

There is a proposition to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges of California from $6,000 to $10,000 per annum, the salary of the Chief Justice to be $12,000. The State Constitution prohibits any increase of salary during the term for which an officer was elected, and it is proposed to evade this by increasing the salary of Judge WALLACE alone, who has just been elected, before his term begins, with the understanding that he shall divide the surplus over $6,000 with his brother Justices.

In the town of Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon, on the evening of the 6th inst., a party of men were collected in a grocery-store, among them JACOB SMITH and a half breed named COURTNEY MEEK, said to a son of the pioneer and Ex-United States Marshal Colonel JOSEPH MEEK. After talking and joking awhile with SMITH and others, MEEK walked up behind SMITH, and putting his arms around him, stabbed him to the heart. SMITH fell and died, never speaking. MEEK escaped.

Rev. F. SCHOEPPE. Dr. SHOEPPE'S father, has written a letter from Montreal, asserting that it is a deliberate lie that he left his son to the mercy of his accusers, and repeating the declaration made by him in writing, about three months ago, to Judge GRAHAM, in Carlisle, Penn., in response to his remarks about the genuineness of Miss STEINECKE'S will, that she did, in his presence, subscribe her name to the document, and that he, with his own hands, subscribed his name to it, without knowing at the time its contents. This declaration, he says, he makes for the vindication of truth and justice, and to repel all wicked and malicious slanders.

The Richmond *Whig* mentions some of the ill results from the postponement of the admission of Virginia. When Congress assembled, it says, the manifestations in favor of "the prompt admission of Virginia," as recommended by President GRANT, were so striking and so kindly that a glow of good feeling spread all through the masses of her population, and in this state of generous fervor all disagreeable recollections were cast aside. But all at once a chill came over everything. "We have been chilled and disappointed, and feel that we do not deserve the snubbing we have received. The members of Congress, as well as ourselves, would have felt better and happier had they entered upon the season of Christmas with the inspiring consciousness that they had given old Virginia back to the Union."

Arrival of the Officers and Men of the Cuban Privateer Lillian in Savannah.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Dec. 21.

Considerable sensation was created in town on Sunday afternoon last by the arrival of the tug *Christiana*, from the United States ship *Severn*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral POOR, of the North Atlantic Squadron, with the following-named officers and men lately belonging to the Cuban privateer *Lillian*: Captain John E. Pollard of New-York; Captain Simeon Grant, of Philadelphia; Captain Charles Keans, First Lieutenant Eugene Courtney, First Lieutenant John T. Dixon, Second Lieutenant John Williamson, of Galveston, Texas; Edward Buckley, Hugh McGaury, A. Peneiro, M. Alvers, F. Conta, M. Lopez, F. Garcia, F. Gaychen, M. J. Conroy, Frank Bonnett, Duncan Rankin, Charles Miller, S. F. Kelly, of New-York; Jerry Lyons, Terance Dolan, Patrick McGuire, of Galveston; James Morrison, of Atlanta.

The *Severn* arrived at Tybee on Sunday morning last, from Key West, with her living freight. These men were captured by the British authorities with the *Lillian*, but were released. They were brought from Nassau, N. P., by the United States steamer *Powhatan*, to Key West, and transferred to the *Severn*.

They found hosts of friends in this city, the sympathizers with the cause in which they were (and we hope will again be) engaged manifesting an amount of good will that was warmly appreciated by the unfortunate men, who are stopping at Mr. BRESNON'S hotel, where they are treated with a liberality characteristic of the proprietor.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Dec. 9, 1869: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Miss Lizzie Jackson, Miss Caroline Jackson, Right Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Rev. Thos. Kieran, M. Weaver and family, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Tweels, J. M. Fisher, John Field, J. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wilstach, Miss Wilstach, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Moorhead, Mrs. John Harris, J. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; J. Shindler and family, S. Gardner and family, Mrs. E. L. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Adee and son, W. H. Howell, Mrs. Benton and family, Charles G. Stoppani, E. A. Quintard and family, R. Waterhouse, W. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hope, J. C. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Greenleaf, of New-York; C. H. Christmas and family, Edward R. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bailey, of Brooklyn; T. Tweed, of Baltimore; L. Hanau and family, New-Orleans; Rev. John Quinn, D. D., of Providence, R. I.; Miss Eliza Craig, Miss Pattie E. Craig, of Danville, Ky.; A. L. Swingley, of Memphis, Tenn.; Right Rev. P. A. Feehan, of Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Russell, of Erie, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Coust, of Iowa City; Mrs. L. Doty, of Batavia, N. Y.; John A. Wilson, of Alleghany, Penn.; Wm. N. Randles, of Charlton, N. Y.; Rev. J. P. Mackin, of New-Jersey; J. S. Hall, M. D., of Maine; Dr. Edward A. Crane, United States of America; O. F. Griffin and family, of San Francisco.

Arrival of Ole Bull—A Concert on Board the Russia.

The world-renowned violinist, OLE BULL, arrived in this City by the *Russia* on Thursday, and his thousands of admirers will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health and looking as finely as ever. A pleasant little episode occurred on the passage, in which his wonderful musical genius and his equally famous love of his native land were agreeably combined. The following note, subscribed by nearly all the passengers on board the vessel, was handed to him on the morning of the 21st instant:

STEAMSHIP RUSSIA, Dec. 21, 1869.

To Ole Bull:

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamship *Russia*, on her trip from Liverpool to New-York, in December, 1869, desirous of expressing their sympathy and interest in the prosperity of your native land, respectfully suggest to you the giving of a concert aboard the vessel whereby to form the nucleus of a fund to be applied by you to the erection of a national monument in Norway at such place as you may deem proper.

E. F. HOLBROOK, EDW. WEGMANN, and about sixty others.

In response to this call, the renowned Norwegian delighted the company for two hours with some of the choicest selections from his ample repertoire. He has brought his wonderful violin to New-York with him, and the public may expect to hear once more its enchanting strains.

The West Point Burglary.

District-Attorney PIERREPONT having received a telegram from Major E. C. BOYNTON, Adjutant of the Military Academy, informing him that two men were in custody there on a charge of burglary, yesterday took measures to bring them to this City. A warrant was issued for their arrest by Commissioner OSBORN, and was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal CROWLEY for execution.

Perturbed Steers in the Streets.

Yesterday morning dispatches came to the Central Police Office, from several precincts, announcing the presence of wild steers in the streets. Among the cases was a chase by Sergeant HUFF, and the reserve of the Thirty-second Precinct, who started out in pursuit of four wild steers, and, after a wild stampede during which many persons were frightened, and a few slightly injured by the animals in their progress, three of them were killed by the Police, and the fourth so distanced his pursuers that the chase was abandoned. The remains of the defunct infuriated are still in possession of the Police, awaiting the legal claimants. About the same time another steer, also said to be wild, was interrupted in his antics at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Broadway, by a shot from the pistol of Officer DALY, of the Thirty-first Precinct. Still another of these dangerous animals was dispatched at the corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue.

The thrilling incident related in the subjoined extract from a private letter occurred yesterday:

"Our two errand boys, WM. CAMPBELL and PERRY RIKER, had taken out our two little boys, PHIL, who is, as you know, about 2½, and NEDDY, about 1½ years. NEDDY was in his little wagon covered up with a red shawl, which attracted the attention of a Texan steer that was charging up the new Boulevard, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. WM. CAMPBELL had just time to get around the end of a fence with the wagon when the steer charged diagonally and cut off PERRY and PHIL from the same refuge. As they stood upon the sidewalk not knowing what to do, the steer dashed at them, but fortunately his horn caught in the small rise of ground made by the sidewalk, and his foot slipping at the same time he fell down, and as he rose to charge the shrinking children who stood against the fence, a brave fellow named TIM DUNIGAN rushed at him with a stone hammer and struck him so truly upon the forehead that he fell dead where he stood, and our little PHIL was saved. You may imagine how thankful we are. His mother and myself were in the City at the time (12 o'clock) buying some Christmas presents. I went to see the place and found the steer still lying there, and heard the whole account from DUNIGAN and others. Please put this matter as strongly as you can to prevent such things."

Nothing can be added to the father's simple recital of the facts. The man who lets his cattle loose within the precincts of a crowded City ought to be tied up himself. There ought to be some law to meet the case.

THE JACKSON-DOUGLASS MURDER

Jackson Arraigned for Trial—He Pleads "Not Guilty."

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday THOMAS JACKSON was arraigned for the murder of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS. District-Attorney GARVIN said: In the case of the People vs. THOMAS JACKSON, for the murder of a man named ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, your Honor will remember that in the first instance the Grand Jury found a bill for manslaughter. He has never been arraigned upon that plea. Now the Grand Jury have indicted him for murder, and I move, therefore, under the statute, that he may be arraigned.

Mr. KINTZING, who appeared for the prisoner, objected to the quashing of the first indictment. He thought where a Grand Jury found an indictment it was final, and the District Attorney had no right to present the case to the consideration of another Grand Jury. He intended to put in a special plea to the second indictment, and he asked to have the case stand over for a few days to allow him to make that plea.

RECORDER—Is this the case where the jury on the Coroner's inquest found that the prisoner killed the man in self-defence?

Mr. KINTZING—Yes, your Honor, and the Grand Jury returned a bill against him for manslaughter.

The Recorder thought that where a homicide had been committed and an indictment for manslaughter had been returned by the Grand Jury, it was the duty of the District-Attorney to have it remedied.

Mr. KINTZING—It seems to me, your Honor, when a Grand Jury returns an indictment to this Court the District-Attorney is stopped. The first Grand Jury heard the testimony, did their duty faithfully, and we are ready to plead on their indictment.

District-Attorney GARVIN said there was originally some doubt about the question presented by the counsel for the prisoner, but that doubt had been removed by the statute which expressly provided that "if there be at any time pending against the same person two indictments, or two indictments for the same matter, although charged as different offences, the first indictment shall be superseded by the second indictment and shall be quashed." The reason why his motion should be granted was manifest on the face of the statute. A man committed a cool, deliberate murder—the shooting of a man through the head. For some unaccountable reason which nobody could explain, the Grand Jury, through inadvertence, inattention, or some other reason, returned an indictment for manslaughter. Was such a man to be let loose on that action of the Grand Jury, though he was guilty of a clear case of murder? He would consider himself unworthy of the position he held unless he presented that case a second time for the consideration of the Grand Jury. There was another reason why he desired the case to be sent before a second jury. The prisoner was an officer of the Court of General Sessions, and he did not want to have it said on that account that they were not willing to try him as every other man should be tried who was guilty of murder. The question of his guilt was to be determined by the Judge and Petit Jury, but it was his duty to place the case in a clear light before them. He now moved that the prisoner be arraigned for murder.

Mr. KINTZING—We object to the quashing of the first indictment, and take the ruling of the Court.

RECORDER—I grant the motion.

Mr. KINTZING took exception to the ruling of the Court. He asked permission to plead not guilty to the indictment for murder in the first degree, with the privilege of being allowed to withdraw it hereafter and substituting a special plea.

The prisoner was then arraigned for the murder, in the first degree, of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, by shooting him through the head, on the 29th of October last.

Mr. KINTZING, on behalf of his client, entered a plea of not guilty.

District-Attorney GARVIN—I move now that the prisoner be remanded.

The Recorder acceded to the application, and the prisoner was put back.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE SPOILS.

The Greed of Tammany—Probable Fate of the Commissions.

The unexpected good fortune of the Democrats, in carrying both branches of the Legislature at the last election, has thrown into their hands a goodly amount of political patronage which they have not had at their disposal for many years past. First and foremost is the position of Health Officer of the Port, now and for six years past held by Dr. SWINBURNE. In the hands of a not over-scrupulous man this is doubtless the most lucrative office in this country. Its profits have been variously estimated at from $50,000 to $150,000 per annum. Then there is the Captain of the Port, a baker's dozen of Harbor Masters, as many more Port Wardens, &c., amounting altogether to about thirty fat berths, each of which is worth to an honest man $4,000 per annum, and to the ordinary Democrat at least treble that sum. Indeed, nearly all of the valuable patronage thrown upon the hands of Governor HOFFMAN (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) is located in this City. Of course the Tammany Ring will claim the whole of it as their natural inheritance, but as the rural Democracy contributed much the largest share toward securing the next Legislature, they are not likely to be contented without some little show in the distribution of the patronage. Several of the newly-elected Democratic members of the Legislature have visited this City lately to see how the land lies, and make arrangements for taking possession of their share of the inheritance. Two or three conferences have been held with the leading members of the Ring, and it is said to be definitely settled that the country Democracy shall be duly represented among the Harbor Masters and Port Wardens, provided they will come to the scratch and vote without flinching for all the plundering schemes that the Ring may see fit to bring before the coming Legislature. Tammany expects, by abolishing or remodeling all the "commissions" now established in this City, and placing all the departments of the Municipal Government under her control, to so augment the patronage and plunder that she will be able to find places for all her followers independent of the Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, and provided the country members will assist her in carrying out her programme, and securing all the municipal spoils, she has consented to allow them to share in the score of berths at the disposal of the Governor. The chief place, however,—that of Health Officer—is reserved for the City, and Dr. CARNOCHAN is said to be the man selected to fill it.

With the remodeling of the City government, which the Tammany leaders expect to effect through the next Legislature, and the multiplication of officers and increase of salaries that are to follow, they expect, and do not hesitate to declare among themselves, that they will get possession of such an amount of patronage as will enable them to control the politics of the State for years to come, and to enter with assurance upon that domain of national politics which their greedy eyes have so long coveted.

A FORGED CHECK.

An Attempt to Impose Upon a Wall-street Banking House—How an Important Arrest was Effected.

Within the past three months a large number of private banking houses and banks located in the vicinity of Wall and Broad streets, have been the victims of many finely executed forged checks. The aggregate loss is said to be over $150,000. With the view of having a stop put to the acts of these audacious scoundrels Superintendent WARREN, of the General Detective Police Agency, No. 72 Broadway, was consulted and plans arranged for their capture if the thing could be possibly done. Yesterday the first of this gang was caught. It appears that a man plainly clad and of ordinary address, having every appearance of a Western merchant, visited the banking house of UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, No. 11 Wall-street, and producing a check for $2,668 57, purporting to be signed by Messrs. James ROWLAND & SONS, No. 238 Front-street, asked for gold in return at the market quotation. The Cashier knowingly eyed the check, then the customer, and at last concluded to accede to the request, not, however, until the same had been sent to the Union National Bank for certification. The check was duly returned certified. Even this did not fully satisfy the skeptical Cashier, who detained the customer by some plausible strategy, and dispatched word to Superintendent WARREN, who visited the banking house without delay, and, on entering, saw at a glance how matters stood. Instantly he assumed the character of a stock operator, and entered into a lively discussion on the subject of stocks. Additional aid was summoned, and a "shadow" followed the man who left the office, saying he would return in a quarter of an hour. Word was sent to ROWLAND & Co. and it was found that they had issued no check for such an amount. As soon as the word reached Superintendent WARREN he walked up to the man who was secreted in the doorway of the Stock Exchange and caused his arrest, not, however, without a little rough handling, in return for a demonstration made by the culprit to free himself. He was then conducted to the banking house and there confronted by the Cashier of the firm, also by the bookkeeper of Messrs. ROWLAND & SONS, who charged him with the forgery. Thence he was taken to the First Precinct Station House and placed in charge of Sergeant PECK, who will have him arraigned at the Tombs this afternoon. This is an important arrest and reflects credit on the detectives who had the case in charge.

THE LEWIS KIDNAPPING CASE.

Remarkable Developments of Married Life in Boston.

Testimony of Mrs. Serena Lewis and her Husband, William H. Lewis—A Termagant Mother-in-Law—Spiritualism in the Family.

The case of the *habeas corpus* of Mrs. SERENA LEWIS for the custody of her minor daughter, came up again yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, at Special Term. Judge BIRDSEYE, as counsel for the husband, read the traverse to the return. Judge DOWLING and Officer NAPOLEON WOOLDRIDGE, against whom the writ was directed, were present, as were also the mother and the very interesting daughter, aged about seven years. Her name is CORINNE, and she is evidently a child of great precocity.

WM. F. HOWE, Esq., appeared as counsel for Mrs. LEWIS, and after the reading of the traverse, put in a written answer, in which Mrs. LEWIS, under oath, denied all the material allegations of the other side.

Judge CARDOZO then directed that the witnesses be sworn and that the testimony be taken in an adjoining room. The following is the substance of the testimony taken yesterday:

Mrs. Serena Lewis, sworn: I reside in Boston; was married to Mr. Lewis eight years ago to-day; the child Corinne is the issue of that marriage; I prosecuted a libel for divorce against my husband in the State of Massachusetts, Suffolk County, April 22, 1869, on the ground of adultery. [The counsel then produced the proceedings and decree of the Supreme Court awarding the custody of the child Corinne to Mrs. Lewis, and restraining Mr. Lewis from in any way interfering with the care, custody or body of the child.] The witness continued: Pursuant to that decree I received the child into my custody, and she has remained with me from the 22d of April until the 28th of November last, when she was taken away; by whom I don't know personally; have used diligent efforts to recover the child from that time until Monday last, when I found her in the custody of Officer Wooldridge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crosby—When the child was delivered to me by order of the Court I was living in Boston Highlands with my mother and my younger brother, Clarence Buffington; the family of Mr. Richmond resided about a mile away in another section of the City of Boston; the child remained with me personally until about the 1st of August, when she visited her aunt, Mrs. Richmond; she remained there on account of my ill health.

Q.—Was she not placed in her care on account of your ill health? A.—For a few weeks, of course; I not being able to take care of the child.

Q.—Did she not remain in the care of Mrs. Richmond until the 28th of November? A.—No, Sir; most of the time she was there, but I had taken her home before she was taken away; part of her clothing was there and part with me; I had not taken it all home.

Q.—Since the filing of the libel for divorce have you ever had any personal interview with Dr. Lewis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever written him any letter or sent him any message since then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not from that time until the present time declined to see him personally, and declined to answer any communication addressed to you by him? A.—Yes, Sir; have received communications from him; received a letter after the taking of the child; don't remember any other; received none from him addressed to the child in my care; have seen no communications since the filing of the divorce, either verbally or written, to the child sent to Mr. Richmond from the father, except that if he wished to see her to let me know; don't remember of any printed letter sent by Dr. Lewis to the child last Summer from Long Branch.

Q.—Have you received a communication from him since the filing of the divorce? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you produce it in Court?

Mr. Howe—I advise her to decline producing it.

Q.—Since the filing of the divorce have you directed word to be sent that if Dr. Lewis attempted communication with you he would be forcibly ejected? A.—My mother sent a letter requesting him not to call; that was sent by my concurrence and direction.

Q.—Didn't it contain a statement that if he called to see the child he would be forcibly ejected? A.—Not that expression, that I remember; force would be used, of course, if he disobeyed the order of the Court; the papers were served upon Dr. Lewis about five o'clock in the afternoon; he was with me a few moments before; I signed the libel for the divorce that morning between seven and eight o'clock.

Q.—Was it before you had arisen? A.—Yes, Sir; my mother and the lawyer who brought it, Mr. Darling, were present.

Q.—Did you at any time during the day, in an interview with the Doctor, give him an intimation of any kind that you had commenced proceedings for a divorce or signed a paper? A.—No Sir; why should I? the order giving me the custody of the child and the libel for the divorce were obtained at the same time.

Q.—At your interview with Dr. Lewis at five o'clock, did you believe he had any knowledge that such an order had been granted? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever met Dr. Lewis personally since that interview, until you saw him on the occasion of this visit? A.—No, Sir; and never exchanged a word with him; refused to see or exchange a word with him, or send him any message or communication, or acknowledge him in any way.

Q.—Are you not aware that these were proceedings subsequent to this order in the Courts, as to the custody of this child after April 22? A.—Yes, Sir; an order was made that he might see the child, and another that he might see her alone.

Q.—Was there any desire or willingness on your part before the order of the Court that he might see her alone? A.—I decidedly objected to his seeing her alone; I was in the habit of seeing the child at Mrs. Richmond's every day; sometimes she was brought to me, and I went to see her when I was able.

Q.—Were you not aware on the 1st of August, when the child was taken to Mr. Richmond's, that there was some ill-feeling between Dr. Lewis and Mrs. Richmond? A.—Yes, sir, and that there had been since I applied for my divorce; also, between him and my mother.

Q.—Was there not a litigation in the Massachusetts Courts, some years since, in reference to the guardianship of the estate of yourself and sister. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Didn't your mother desire a gentleman to be appointed guardian, by the name of Luther Allen? Not for myself; my guardian was Austin Sumner; it was just after my marriage.

Q.—Was not the appointment of Mr. Allen as this guardian opposed? A.—Yes, Sir, by me, at the request of Dr. Lewis, and was opposed by my sister, Mrs. Richmond, also at his request; she was then the wife of Mr. Barnes; he also opposed the guardianship, as did my aunt, Mrs. Churchill.

Q.—Was not your mother exceedingly anxious that Mr. Allen should be appointed? A.—Certainly, as he was her husband; he was not appointed.

Q.—Has there not been since this contest in regard to the guardianship a very bitter feeling between your mother and Dr. Lewis? A.—Not all the time; not most of the time; I had an interview on the 12th of April last, and my mother was present; she did not then feel pleasantly toward Dr. Lewis, though I believe she did two or three months preceding that.

Q.—Did not your mother say in substance that she had said she would be revenged upon Dr. Lewis; that she had said in the presence of Almighty God she would be revenged upon him, and now it had come? A.—I have no recollection of it; my mother said that he had fearfully wronged her and that retribution was coming; she said nothing about being revenged upon him; that conversation was unpleasant on all sides between the Doctor, myself and my mother; she was not present at the first part of the conversation, but only while I remained unconscious.

Q.—Up to the 12th of April had you contemplated taking measures for divorce? A.—I had thought of it a long while, but I could not bring myself to it; nobody knew of it up to that time; first made up my mind to it about four days afterward; I went to my lawyer's, but gave it up afterward, for I still loved him; my mother didn't know I was going to sign any paper until it was done.

Q.—Had she not, prior to April 22, advised you to take these divorce proceedings? A.—No, Sir; I had conversed with her, and told her of many wrongs I had submitted to; she did not advise me to take or not take the proceedings; I had some conversation prior to April 22 with Mr. Bigelow; don't think I had talked with Mr. Richmond about divorce, but told him I would not live with Dr. Lewis the life I was leading. The witness denied any personal knowledge of an advertisement which appeared in a New-York paper, and did not know for what reason it appeared, since that child was found, unless it was ordered at first a given number of times; at my last interview with Dr. Lewis, Mrs. Richmond and my brother Eugene were present.

Q.—When he left did you kiss him good-by? A.—He kissed me.

Q.—You submitted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say come early to-morrow morning? A.—I was very much astonished when he came; I expected the papers were served, but found, of course, from his appearance, that they had not; I think he asked me if I cared for him; I told him yes, that I did. (Mrs. Lewis was here affected to tears.)

Q.—I only wished to ask if you addressed him kindly, that is all? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Didn't the doctor state to you that he had been sick the day before, and asked you why you didn't send down to inquire? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him I had been expecting him all day, and had sent a man to inquire; I asked the cause of his illness, and he said he had a severe headache; I had an interview with him two days prior to that.

Q.—Was not that interview a very affectionate one? A.—Not unusually so; it would bear the appellation of affectionate; we were entirely alone part of the time; the interview was for about an hour.

Q.—Did you have any conversation at that time with reference to the institution of the divorce proceedings? A.—I don't know that I did, then; at one time I told him I would never live with him again; didn't tell him I would be divorced; I didn't tell Mrs. Wilder about the time of this interview that there had been a full and complete reconciliation between me and the doctor, but told her that if I proved certain things against my husband I would not live with him; we said nothing about a divorce; told her that I was almost heart-broken, and could not stand such treatment any longer; the order of the Court was that Dr. Lewis was to see the child on Wednesdays and Sundays, from 3 to 5 o'clock; the child went to see the doctor under that order four times; it was not on each Wednesday and Sunday, on account of the weather and the health of the child; at such times I made no offer for the doctor to see it on any other day; I reside in Boston, and I never resided here; there has never been any separation between myself and my husband by mutual consent or by any judicial decree; Messrs. Sweetser and Gardner are my attorneys; I have another child born in August last; it has been in my custody and Dr. Lewis has never seen it; he made an application to see it since I came to New-York, and I refused; its name is Ernest Richmond Lewis; I had no consultation with the doctor about the naming of the child.

Redirect examination—I have not lived or cohabited with Dr. Lewis since the filing of the libel; improper treatment and cruelty on the part of the doctor occasioned my sickness; and that caused my inability to attend to my daughter Corinne when she was sent to my sister; on my recovery I had her returned to me.

Mr. Howe here desired to examine the child as to the circumstances under which she was brought by Dr. Lewis from the custody of her mother.

Ex-Judge Birdseye objected, claiming that her examination should be by Judge Cardozo himself.

Mr. Howe wished to take the ruling of the Court upon the point and proceeded to question the little girl to show her competency to testify. The child answered promptly all the questions asked of her.

Q.—Corinne, can you read and write? A.—I can read, but I can't write; have not been to school, but have been taught at home by a governess.

After further questions, Mr. Howe waived examination of the child and Mr. Crosby conceded on behalf of Dr. Lewis that she was found in his custody on the 19th inst. in this City.

Dr. William H. Lewis was then called and sworn: My age is 29; am a physician and surgeon; my residence is in the City of New-York; have lived here since May last; have been a practicing physician five years; am a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College; am the husband of the last witness; Corinne was born seven years ago the 6th of next January; have another child born Aug. 18 last; was not present at the birth of the child, and have never seen it; have three times made a request to see it—in the months of September, October, and three days ago at the St. Nicholas Hotel; I had no notice or intimation that proceedings for divorce would be commenced, nor for the custody of the child until I received the papers; the order for the care of the child was without notice to me. The witness gave a detailed statement of his last interview with his wife before the service of the papers; I went to see her at her mother's house in Thornton-street, Boston; three persons were with her; I kissed her and she kissed me when I went in; I said I did not call yesterday because I was ill; she said "I tried to send to find out why you didn't come, but had no way of getting a message to you;" I sat a few minutes, and she asked me to take off my coat; I said no—I would not stay, as I could not see her alone; she then kissed me and I kissed her, and she told me to come early to-morrow morning, twenty minutes after I was served with the papers at the St. James Hotel; the day before I took my wife some little luxury, and had a most affectionate interview with her; for seven days, ending three days before that, I had been there all the time, night and day, nursing my wife; was excluded from attending her as physician; took my meals away from the house; when I was away getting my meals, she would tell me she had missed me very much; she wanted me to do everything for her in preference to every one else; her mother, Mrs. Allen, attempted to exclude me from her society; I was even forcibly pushed from her side by Mrs. Richmond, while attending her; while I sat at her bedside, I rose to get something, and Mrs. Allen took my chair; then my wife moved to the other side of the bed and beckoned me there; I went to Mr. Biglow as my friend and counsel and told him how I was insulted and treated; he said if he was in my place he would not stay there. [This testimony being objected to, counsel said they wished to show that this advice was given by the very gentleman who initiated the proceedings for divorce, and to take away the custody of the child from the father.] The witness then gave his various residences in New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston during the period of his marriage, and stated that up to and prior to March, 1869, he was in good practice in Boston, and was in the receipt from his business, of a sufficient income to properly and respectably take care of his wife and child and had now the same pecuniary ability; he related the efforts he made to see his child and the persistent refusal of the mother; the interview of the 12th of April was at her mother's house, in his wife's room; we sat there and talked a long time, she sitting in my lap; I opened the door and found the mother listening in the hall; I told her to come in if she wished to hear the conversation, rather than listen outside; Mrs. Lewis had then lain down on a couch; I sat holding her hand; the mother came into the room and commenced abusing me; I asked my wife if I should answer her back and tell her for the first time how I felt; she said she left it to me; I told her that all the trouble we had ever had in our family could be traced directly to her or Mrs. Richmond; that I believe that all reports which had been circulated blackening my reputation had come from her; I said there is a reconciliation now between my wife and myself; I have asked her to forgive me if I have ever wronged her in any way and she has forgiven me; then her anger increased to such an extent that she commenced to curse me, calling down the curses of Almighty God upon me, and Mrs. Richmond joined her. I called to Mr. Richmond for God's sake to come up, as they were killing Mrs. Lewis; he came up, and almost forcibly stopped them from howling; previous to any one coming into the room Mrs. Lewis was perfectly conscious; Mrs. Allen said: "Eight years ago I swore before Almighty God I would be revenged upon you, and I will be;" what she referred to was in regard to the guardianship of her minor children; I was at that time engaged to Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Allen, who was at that time Mrs. Buffington, was engaged to Mr. Allen; he was a spiritualist, and for that and other reasons Mr. Barnes and his wife, who is now Mrs. Richmond, and myself, had frequent consultations with regard to the mother, and we said that even her marrying was not a pleasant thing, but that was nothing to us; but as for his being guardian for the children and their property, we thought it our duty to oppose it; we went on to collect our proofs, and notified the Court of our opposition; but a few days before the time for the appointment, Mr. Epes Sargent came down and said the Judge had selected him as guardian and asked if we had any objections; we said we had not the slightest, and he was appointed; for some months after that Mrs. Allen was very vindictive toward me; would write most vindictive letters to my wife after we went to Philadelphia; she has since been very kind toward me sometimes.

Q.—Have you discovered any change? A.—She was changeable all the time, and since the month of March she has shown decided animosity; Mr. Sargent's guardianship ceased within about a year, and Mr. Richmond was appointed in his place.

The case was here adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

THE CONVICTED POLICEMEN.

Motion for a Writ of Error and Stay of Proceedings—Argument of the Motion Before the Supreme Court.

Soon after the opening of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held by Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, Ex-Judge STUART, in behalf of the Policemen HANNIGAN and REMSEN, who, on Thursday last, were sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to State Prison, for the term of five years each, for the robbery of one Mr. WELLS, of Kentucky, of the sum of about $430, moved for a writ of error, and a stay of execution of the sentence, until such time as the case could be brought before the Supreme Court at General Term.

The people were represented by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS, and the prisoners by Ex-Judge STUART and Mr. JOHN MCKEON.

Judge STUART said the first ground upon which he asked for a stay of execution of the sentence, was for error in the charge of Recorder HACKETT, where he instructed the jury that when the evidence of the commission of the offence charged was such as to remove from their minds all reasonable doubt of guilt, they were not to allow evidence of the previous good character of the prisoners to create such reasonable doubts in their minds as would in law entitle the prisoners to the benefit thereof. In arguing this point the counsel read from the phonographer's notes the language used by Recorder HACKETT at the time, a part of which is as follows: "It is only in cases where you have a resonable doubt that the evidence of previous good character steps in." Judge STUART insisted that the evidence of good character is always admissible in such cases, even where the testimony is of the most positive character as to the commission of the offence, and that in this regard the charge to the jury is clearly and manifestly malicious. To sustain his views he cited the cases of The People *vs.* STEPHENS, The People *vs.* CANCEMI, and The People *vs.* LAMB. The second point made by counsel was that the evidence did not show the kind or quality of the bills which were alleged to have been stolen. It was in the testimony that three $100 notes, of what are known as currency or greenbacks, were among the things alleged to have been taken. The complainant testified that the bills were in his pocket-book, in his pants pocket. The indictment said nothing about the pocket-book, and in this regard, as well as in others, there was a fatal variance between the allegations of the indictment and the proof. There was no such money or currency known to the law as greenbacks.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS said the writ of error was one of right, to which the prisoners were of course entitled, but before they could avail themselves of the benefit of it, that is a stay of proceedings, they must show to the satisfaction of the Court that some error had actually been committed by the Court before whom the prisoners were tried. He contended at considerable length that no error had been shown upon either of the points made by his opponents. As to the alleged error in the charge of Recorder HACKETT, the latter had charged the jury, as he had been asked to do by the prisoner's counsel, on the question as to good character. The only point was whether the jury are bound to consider evidence of previous good character, for the purpose of raising a doubt (which doubt, when raised, is the property of the prisoner) in their minds, and thus acquitting, when several witnesses swear positively to the commission of the crime, as in this instance. In conclusion, the District-Attorney said that if this stay of proceedings was granted, it would be tantamount to an acquittal. The complainant is a Kentuckian, and after being a long time delayed here for the purpose of giving his testimony, he has now gone to his home. The jury, after a fair and impartial trial, have, without hesitation, found the two policemen guilty of highway robbery, and the whole community indorses the verdict and the sentence.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON, in behalf of the prisoners, said he was confident that the Court would pay no attention to the outside clamor.

Judge CARDOZO said he would discharge his duty in dispensing the law of this case, as he understood it, regardless of public opinion or the remarks of the newspaper Press.

It was conceded that the reports of the testimony as given upon the trial by the official stenographer, were inaccurate and must be corrected. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS said he would undertake to furnish a corrected report during the day. The decision of the Court was therefore reserved until the coming in of the amended report.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

The resolution from the other Board, raising the salaries of the Police Justices to the same amount as that received by the City Judge, and increasing the salaries of the Clerks to $5,000 per annum, and those of the Police Court Clerks to $4,000, was read.

Mr. PINCKNEY said he believed the Common Council had no right to make such an increase; that the salaries of these officials are sufficient; and that if a computation should be made, it would be found that we are now paying in salaries alone as much as the whole expenses of the City amounted to under FERNANDO WOOD.

The resolution was concurred in.

The usual resolution to pay each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the President of each Board of the Common Council $1,000 for services rendered during the year was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

CENTRAL PARK.

Valuable Improvements Effected and Contemplated—The Skating Season—Popular Sleighing—Beethoven Festival, and Other Matters.

As the year is closing, it may not be amiss to briefly review the work which has been accomplished during the past twelve months, by the Central Park Commissioners, and to note the many improvements which have been and still are being made under the judicious management of the present Board.

THE SKATING SEASON.

As the coming of Winter always suggests to the mind visions of sleigh rides and jolly skating frolics, we will therefore first refer to the arrangements for the skating season. The public will not be surprised to learn that the preparations for the skating season of 1870 are on a more extensive and liberal scale than ever before. They are now about completed, and all that is wanting is a cold snap to congeal the ice, when the "ball will go up" and the carnival begin. The pleasures of skating in a city do not depend entirely upon a piece of smooth ice and a good pair of skates; other adjuncts are necessary, and these have been this year amply provided. At the lake on the south side, on what is known as the beach, a new building, 140 feet long by 60 wide, has been erected. This building has been put up in sections, so that in the Spring it can be taken apart, removed, and again be put up another year. As now standing, it will be found to contain everything which can comfort a skater. Furnished and heated throughout, it will contain a large refreshment room for the multitude and a separate one for ladies; a place is provided where skates can be hired or purchased; and also a check-room, where extra wraps can safely be deposited. The back of the building will be of glass, furnishing a splendid "look-out" over the whole lake; and for this purpose special rooms will also be set apart for ladies. In fact, the whole building is admirably calculated for the purpose for which it has been constructed, and will prove a great attraction during the too brief months of ice. At the Pond, Fifty-ninth-street, the buildings have been renovated and put in perfect order, and, although smaller than the new ones, will be found to contain every convenience. At the Conservatory Lake a new building, sixty by forty feet, has been erected for the use of Curling Clubs, of which there are a number in the City, and this lake will be set apart for the practice of this game. In the building for the exclusive use of members of the different associations, closets will be constructed, so that the curling stones used in the game can be safely stored. These stones are oftimes very expensive, many of them from the labor bestowed upon them in polishing, &c., being worth $500. At Harlem Lake, a sheet of water covering twelve acres, the "cottage" has been repaired and will be found in good order, provided with refreshment rooms, and such other conveniences as can in any way aid in making skating pleasurable. Special attention is to be paid in keeping the ice on the various lakes in the most perfect order, and whenever skating is at all practicable it will this year be found at Central Park in perfection.

CHEAP SLEIGHING.

Another very important change, and one which cannot fail to please the masses, is the substitution of light pleasure sleighs for the present park carriages. These are now being built, and whenever the sleighing is good will be found at the various entrances to the Park, in which a visitor can for a small sum make the circuit of the grounds, or if skating is the object of the visit, for five cents be taken to the lake, thus putting it within the reach of all to enjoy the advantages which the Park affords for gaining recreation or health.

MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE.

A visitor in passing through the Park will daily note new beauties and new changes, but many of the latter require time to complete, and can hardly be judged of until finished. One of these is Mount Morris-square, a plot of ground covering about eighteen acres, located between Fourth and Sixth avenues and One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. The Square, during the past year, has been fenced around, walks most tastefully laid out, trees and shrubbery planted, and other improvements made, which, with time's developing hand, will soon make this park within a park a most beautiful feature of the landscape. The lower portion of this square can now be termed finished, but the elevated part has not been touched, and nothing will be done to it at present, the Commissioners being obliged to wait the action of the Legislature in making a further appropriation.

THE BELVIDERE.

This work, situated about midway in the Park, near the corner of the old reservoir, is progressing as rapidly as is possible with the nature of the structure, and will be completed next Fall; built of rustic stone, the design most artistic, and in a commanding position, the Belvidere will not only attract attention but be visited by strangers as well as by the regular frequenters of the Park. Its location is well adapted to the purpose for which it is built as a "look out," from the summit of which a superb view can be obtained of nearly the entire grounds and the general features of the Park taken in at a glance.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The grounds to be occupied by the "animals," situated in that portion of the Park which was formerly known as "Manhattan-square," are as rapidly as possible being prepared for the reception of their occupants. The bear pits are now being excavated and when done the bears will be placed in them. It is the design of the Commissioners, as fast as the houses for the different species are completed, to move the proper animals into them and, therefore, it will be some time before the entire work is done. The arrangements for the collection are to be most perfect and safe; and in talking with one of the Commissioners recently, he said "that in every respect the Zoölogical Gardens of Central Park would, in time, be the most perfect in the world."

MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE.

After the living come the dead animals. And at this time, in regard to the latter class, the Commissioners are engaged in a most important work, which consists in making a complete collection of fossils, or a specimen of all the extinct species of animals which have in past ages occupied this continent. In this work at the Museum considerable progress has already been made, and several specimens have been set up, such portions of the fossil remains as are missing being supplied from plaster. The collection will resemble that at the Sydenham Palace in England, but will be confined to animals who formerly lived on this side of the Atlantic. The gallery of sculpture at Mount St. Vincent, consisting of copies in plaster of celebrated statuary, is increasing rapidly. Several valuable additions having recently been made, and the collection now on exhibition will well repay a visit.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

A notice of the Park would not be complete without calling attention to this scientific work, the observations made at which are probably not exceeded in value by any in the country or in the world. The machinery is nearly all of a new invention, and is self working, recording the atmospheric changes of each moment of the day, adjusting itself and indicating on dials the results with the greatest accuracy, thus showing even to the most casual observer, the great advances made in scientific knowledge and research.

THE ROADS AND WALLS.

One of the subjects in which the general public take the most interest in connection with the Park, is the completion of the Sixth and Seventh-avenue extensions to the Harlem River and of the Boulevard road, or, as it is called by the Commissioners of the Park, "The Drive." The latter is now being actually worked for five miles from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street. It is 150 feet in width, and lying as it does between the Park and the North River, will be, when finished, one of the finest roads in the world. The part being worked is fast approaching completion, the grading being about done. The work on the Seventh-avenue extension, running from the Warrior's Gate to the Harlem River, and the extension of the Sixth-avenue, from the Farmer's Gate to the same point—and probably both in time crossing over to Westchester County, the river being spanned with bridges—is being proceeded with as fast as possible. They will both be finished next year—the Sixth-avenue early in the year. There is a general impression that the latter is to be used as a trotting track. This may be the case at first, but as the cross streets become built up and used for the purpose of travel and traffic, either of business or pleasure, it can well be seen that it would be impossible to use them for trotting purposes. Both these extensions will be 150 feet wide, 2½ miles long, and through the centre of each a row of forest trees is to be planted. The walls encircling the Park are being erected as rapidly as circumstances will permit, being built piece by piece as the grades of the streets become settled. On Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-ninth-street, the wall is already constructed, and partially above. On the Eighth-avenue the work is to be prosecuted as soon as the grade can be determined upon. Street grading is a matter in the hands of the City authorities, and the delay arising in settling the question prevents the Commissioners of the Park from going ahead with their part of the work as rapidly as they otherwise would.

THE BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL.

Application has been made to those in authority, by the various Beethoven Societies in this City, for permission to erect a building within the limits of the Park in which to hold the Beethoven Centennial Celebration next Summer. The Commissioners have the matter under consideration, and there is a strong probability that the required permission will be granted. If so, an immense structure will be erected, and one which will, in its exterior and interior decorations, be an ornament to the place and its surroundings; not a mere barn to shelter the multitude, but a Hall, the acoustic effects of which will be well considered—one in which both singers and listeners can enjoy good music, and one worthy of the occasion and of the Empire City of the nation.

BASE BALL AND PARADE GROUND.

It is the general impression that there is no base-ball ground in the Park; this is an error. A fine ground is provided, and during three days in the week it is thrown open to and filled with the boys from the public schools of the City. Any boy bringing a certificate from a teacher that he is a regular attendant upon a public school has the privilege of the grounds. It was thought best to exclude adult clubs, from the fact, that as the "national game" is now conducted, it brings together a crowd of persons, betting men and others, who might just as well view the game in other localities. Among the future plans of the Commissioners is a parade ground, which in size and extent will be fully adequate for the purpose designed, and the work to complete which will be begun as soon as practicable.

OTHER MATTERS.

There are many other matters of interest which might be touched upon did time and space permit. For the Park itself, and for the manner in which the work, under the present Board of Commissioners, from its inception to the present time, has been carried out, the citizens of New-York can never be sufficiently grateful. It is one of the few great public enterprises of the City from which the public receive the direct benefit, and although a great sum of money has been expended, the result shows that it has been and is being wisely done, for not only do the taxpayers receive the benefit from the increased value of real estate in the immediate vicinity, but the toiling millions of the Metropolis draw from this source that which money cannot buy—increased health, cultivation and happiness.

How Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams Played a Game of "All Fours."

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Dec. 22.

In the Summer of 1838 one of our editors was an *attaché* of the South Carolina Railroad delegation to Lexington, Ky., to attend a barbecue, given by the citizens of that place to Hon. ROBERT Y. HAYNE, as President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, designed to connect the Queen City of the South with the then Queen City of the West. The delegation consisted of Hon. MITCHELL KING, BENJAMIN T. ELMORE, Esq., R. G. MILLS, Esq., and Dr. HARDY, of Asheville, N. C., directors of the Railroad Company, who were joined by PAUL FITZSIMONS, Esq., of Georgia; Mr. BEN. TAYLOR, of Columbia, S. C., and Mr. YEADON, of the *Courier*. General HAYNE, who had been on an extensive railroad tour, met the delegation at Lexington on his return southward. The barbecue came off with great *éclat* and enthusiasm, General HAYNE, of course, making an eloquent speech, in reply to a complimentary toast, and ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr., gracing the occasion with an admirable address, redolent of South Carolina and her past history. Hon. ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Sr., a great landholder, agriculturist and breeder of fine cattle, furnished from his herd a half-breed buffalo, which was barbecued or roasted whole for the occasion.

After the barbecue, Mr. CLAY invited the party to dine with him at Ashland, his beautiful country residence and rich cattle farm. The dinner was epicurean in viands and wines, and the ice cream, made entirely of pure cream, from his own dairy, of course, with sugar added, was exquisite in taste and coolness.

At table, one of the guests called attention to two beautiful paintings on the mantelpiece; whereupon Mr. CLAY, pointing to one of the paintings, said archly, and smiling, "I will tell you how I came by that painting, provided (bowing to one of his guests) it does not go into the newspapers, as it involves an anecdote, at the expense of my old friend, Mr. ADAMS." He then proceeded thus: "Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GALLATIN and myself, three of the Commission for negotiating a treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1813, were at Ghent, boarding at the same hotel. One morning we went to a great exhibition (or sale) of paintings, and each of us purchased one. On returning to our quarters our paintings were sent us. Admiring Mr. ADAMS' purchase very much, I said to him, 'Mr. ADAMS, I would like to win your painting from you; I will stake mine against yours, at a game of cards.' 'Agreed,' said Mr. ADAMS. 'What game will you play?' said I. 'All Fours,' said Mr. ADAMS. We cut for the deal; I won it; dealt, turned up jack, and scored 'high, low, jack and the game,' and the next hand counted out, and won the stake. I then turned to Mr. GALLATIN (who had purchased a fine painting of the Virgin Mary,) and said, 'Mr. GALLATIN, I would like to win your painting from you, in the same manner as I have won that of Mr. ADAMS.' 'No, sair,' said Mr. GALLATIN, in his broken English; I did not win the Veergin so, and I shall not lose heer so.'"

The company were all highly amused at the anecdote, and at the manner in which Mr. CLAY narrated it, fully coming up to his reputation as a *raconteur*. The cream of the anecdote was that Mr. ADAMS, a staid and demure gentleman, should have not only assented to play cards with Mr. CLAY, but should have proposed a game of "All Fours," at which Mr. CLAY was a perfect adept. The anecdote, in due respect to Mr. CLAY's admonitory *proviso*, has never been in print; but now that the illustrious parties concerned have gone to honored graves, we feel at liberty to give it a place in our columns.

The Management of our State Prisons—The Duty of Republicans.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 23.

The NEW-YORK TIMES discusses the necessity for reform in the management of our State Prisons. It is informed that "Governor HOFFMAN is sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject to be willing to recommend anything that may be necessary—even an amendment to the Constitution—to take this whole class of officers out of the political arena." To the Republican members of the Legislature, and the Republican voters throughout the State, it suggests that if the Governor should take up the matter that they "don't look askance at his recommendations, and give themselves no concern about them, because he is a Democrat, or opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, or signed the Erie bill last Winter." The wisdom of this suggestion is not only apparent as regards prison reform, but in relation to every other question which may arise. It is evident that the coming Winter is to be fruitful in plans of reorganization. The Democracy have the power to consummate whatever they may determine upon. The duty of exercising an intelligent criticism will devolve upon Republicans. And they will have to be vigilant and firm. But criticism should not degenerate into captiousness, and vigilance and firmness should not be confounded with mulishness and unreason. A political party derives no benefit from resisting a reform approved by the people, simply because its opponents have initiated it. Partisan interest, rather, suggests generous emulation, and the display of a broader statesmanship in the perfection of detail and the advancement of the general purpose. Prison management, canal administration, municipal government, the purity of the ballot box, the regulation of the Judiciary, the relations of labor and capital, and the excise question, will form leading topics of discussion. The Executive may submit recommendations upon all these questions—or political interest may lead him to evade some of them. But whatever course he does see fit to pursue, the duty of Republicans is not one of unvarying hostility, but of intelligent, independent, fearless and discriminating judgment. Everything should be tried by broad principles of statesmanship, and not by the narrow standard of petty partisanship. For in the end every movement having the latter spirit for its animus recoils upon the party controlled by it.

Massachusetts' Late Oldest Inhabitant a Native of New-York.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 24.

Mrs. SCHUTT, of Mount Washington, Berkshire County, who recently died at the great age of 107 years, was of Dutch parentage and was born in the State of New-York, her maiden name being HANNAH WHITBECK. With her husband she went to Mount Washington in 1824 and lived there ever after. During the last seventeen years she was supported by the town. Mrs. SCHUTT possessed a strong constitution and had but little sickness; was temperate, industrious and frugal, and, had her family been like her, she would never have been a pauper. Her memory was good; she could see to distinguish objects at long distances; had full possession of her reasoning faculties, until the time of her death. She was given to merry-making, and was ready for a joke at any time, even in her old age. She was a great favorite with children, and was very fond of them. Mrs. SCHUTT was accustomed to work at most kinds of out of door work. In her day, few men could "rake and bind" more than she. She would earn day wages at planting and hoeing, or in the meadow she would fill the place of a man. At the age of eighty-seven she worked at hoeing potatoes at fifty cents per day and the money was well earned, the price of men's labor at that time being sixty-two and one-half cents. She would not be idle if she could find anything to do, and preferred to work rather than be idle even at the same price.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Nature and History of the Great Explosive.

Purposes for Which it is Used—Accidents and How They Occur—Suggestions for Handling the Material with Safety.

Just at this time there is what may well be termed a mania for new explosives. Yesterday a new invention was recorded in France, to-day one in Germany, to-morrow—but who can say where enterprise and inventive genius will next show themselves? One not initiated into the mysteries of mining and blasting, would naturally consider gunpowder an all-sufficient explosive, but the adept will tell you how, under certain circumstances, gunpowder becomes worse than useless. But the consideration of the question of gunpowder is scarcely germane to this article, in which it is proposed to speak of nitro-glycerine, an explosive destined in the future to play an important part both in peaceful industries and warlike exploits.

It is singular—almost inexplicable—that although we have had numerous accidents attributed to nitro-glycerine, the popular idea relative to it has been simply that it is a dangerous explosive; as to its composition or nature, its power of destruction, or its availability in the great industries, the people know but little and care less. Like all other new products, it has had to be forced into use, and that in the face of discouragements which would have appalled men not thoroughly convinced of its great merits and its perfect safety when properly handled.

Nitro-glycerine was discovered in 1846 by M. SABIERO, a French chemist, but when he had discovered the new explosive, the discoverer was in a quandary. Here, undoubtedly, was an explosive of terrific power, but how could it be managed? As far as SABIERO was concerned he might just as well have discovered a method of producing mighty earthquakes at will. His nitro-glycerine was a chemical elephant which he did not know how to handle. Some years after, however, ALFRED NABEL, a Swedish engineer, took hold of SABIERO's discovery, and after many wearisome experiments invented processes by which the explosive could be applied to service in the useful arts. SABIERO had found (or thought he had found) that nitro-glycerine could not be managed; NABEL found that it could. One discovered; the other utilized.

WHAT IS NITRO-GLYCERINE?

Nitro-glycerine is a combination of glycerine (the sweet principle of animal fat) and nitric and sulphuric acids. The process of manufacture is very simple. Take, for instance, one pound of glycerine and ten pounds of the acids and place them in a proper vessel. The sulphuric acid operating on the rest of the mass, extracts all aqueous matter, while the nitre sinks to the bottom of the vessel, and joins with the glycerine, whose density carries it there at once. The result is an oleaginous substance, not unlike castor oil in color, but rather more thick, which, on being washed and thoroughly cleansed from such particles of sulphuric acid as may have remained, is nitro-glycerine.

The first of NABEL's discoveries was that in order to explode the whole or even a large proportion of a mass of nitro-glycerine, it was necessary to subject it to confinement or restraint, and that when so confined it could be exploded in any desired quantity, either by heat or by pressure. As a natural consequence, the force of the explosion is in exact ratio with the degree of compression. Having established this fact, he invented a series of appliances by which the explosive could be used in blasting, mining, or other industries where large masses of material are to be moved.

HOW IT OPERATES.

Nitro-glycerine strikes in all directions when it explodes; but the greatest force is always turned toward that point offering the greatest resistance. Thus, if you should explode a mass of the "oil," (which is "short" for nitro-glycerine,) in the centre of an empty room, the great force of the explosion would be downward, in the direction of the floor. A cartridge submerged, and having for its base a rock, would act most forcibly on the rock, although it would also displace the water.

In removing the obstructions at Hell Gate, it was intended to use nitro-glycerine, in the form of what is known as silicious powder; but as it was lowered in a frozen condition, the experiment was a failure. At some future day there is no doubt that this explosive, which is thirteen times more powerful than gunpowder, and is, moreover, capable of being exploded at the bottom of the sea, if need be, will be used in this great work.

DANGER OF TRANSPORTATION.

One of the greatest difficulties attendant on the introduction of nitro-glycerine into general use has been that of transportation, or rather of getting railways to accept it as freight. Its mysterious character has imbued many shipmasters and railway managers and employes with a horror which is absolutely ludicrous. An instance illustrative of this occurred last year in this City. The mate of a vessel, during the absence of his Captain, had shipped several packages of nitro-glycerine, and the vessel was almost out of the harbor when the chief joined her. Finding the nitro-glycerine on board, he was horror stricken and ordered its instant removal. A boat was accordingly launched and a crew detailed to row the dangerous freight back to the City. The boat reached the foot of Whitehall-street without accident, and here the crew deserted her, leaving her to bump up against the wharf at her own pleasure. Eventually she was discovered, and furnished to all the newspapers an opportunity to indulge in that highly-sensational heading "A Mystery." Some ingenious journalists saw in the mysterious boat-load all manner of conspiracies and dangerous designs, but the Police took a more commonplace view of the situation, and carried the packages to headquarters. In the meanwhile the merchant who had shipped the explosive heard of its fate, and repaired to headquarters where he saw Superintendent KENNEDY. That official, unaware of the dangerous guest he was entertaining, had consigned the nitro-glycerine to the Property Clerk, but it took but few words from the merchant to prevail on him to part with it. In fine, his anxiety to have the "stuff" carted off knew no bounds, and he was uneasy until it had been removed from the building.

GROUNDLESS FEARS.

This excessive fear is worse than groundless. It is foolish. Nitro-glycerine is dangerous only to those who are careless in handling it. Under the act of Congress of July, 1866, manufacturers are compelled to pack it in tin cases, inclosing the latter in wooden boxes, with the space between the wood and tin filled with plaster of paris. In every package, also, there must be allowance for expansion, for nitro-glycerine expands with heat. The day for danger of explosion from concussion during transportation will be past when people begin to understand the nature of the substance. Like all other explosives, it must be handled with care; and it may be safely asserted that of all the accidents which have been attributed to nitro-glycerine, there was not one which was not the direct result of ignorance or neglect.

VARIATIONS OF THE ARTICLE.

Since nitro-glycerine has become an article of general use among miners, railroad builders and in public works, where blasting is required, several methods have been devised for transporting it in a manner to insure safety from explosion under all circumstances, except in the event of fire. Colonel TAL. P. SHAFFNER, an engineer of ability, has invented several powders whose nature is as explosive as nitro-glycerine itself, under certain circumstances, but which will not explode from ordinary concussion. Among these is the "Giant powder," which is a combination of rotten stone and nitro-glycerine. It is of a dark or brown color, and can be resolved into its original components in water of 120° Fahrenheit. Another is the Porifera powder, which is made of sponge and nitro-glycerine. The sponge absorbs the oil, which can at any time be extracted from it by soaking in water. Then there are the Metalline and Selenitic powders, the former of which is a combination of nitro-glycerine and red lead, and the latter of gypsum, more commonly known as plaster of paris. Most of these powders are available in blasting, but possess less strength than nitro-glycerine. They all require a sudden and enormous pressure—such, for instance, as the explosion of a percussion cap—to produce combustion and explosion.

NITRO-GLYCERINE IN WAR.

Although nitro-glycerine has been in use for so short a time, it has already been used with great success in war. In 1864, during the war of the Austrians and Prussians against the Danes, a detachment of 300 Danish troops retreated to Alsen, a town near which a great battle had just been fought, and were besieged by 26,000 of the allied troops. But the Danish engineers had undermined all of the approaches to the town with nitro-glycerine, the town and the mines being connected by electric wires, and the immense force was kept at bay for three days.

In the Russian war the nitro-glycerine torpedoes kept the French and English ships out of the harbor of Cronstadt. These torpedoes were so constructed as to explode either by concussion or electricity, and it would have been a bold sailor who would dare to approach a harbor so guarded.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PETERSBURG.

In our own war this agent did not receive early attention, and it was not until 1865 that our Generals began to awaken to the importance of it as an adjunct to military mining. While the army lay before Petersburg, President LINCOLN witnessed several experiments, and he and General GRANT were so well pleased with them that it was designed to construct several mines in front of that city, about one mile apart, each to contain twenty-five thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine. Fortunately for themselves the rebels evacuated Petersburg before the design could be executed, and thus the science of military engineering was deprived of a display which would have been the most terrific ever known.

The effect of the explosion of twenty-five thousand pounds of gunpowder would be tremendous, but the force of nitro-glycerine is thirteen times greater, and moreover, if such a mass of gunpowder were ignited, only one half of it would explode. The other portion would burn or "fizzle out" after the explosion. With nitro-glycerine the explosion of the whole mass would be instantaneous, and the fire once started, not a particle would remain.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Some of the accidents caused by nitro-glycerine have been of a most peculiar character. In 1865 a German emigrant started from "Faderland" with his household goods and personal property. Among the latter was a five-pound package of nitro-glycerine. As the package was convenient in shape, Hans used it as a pillow during the passage, and doubtless slept as peacefully as though his head was pillowed on the softest down. Arrived in New-York, he took up his quarters in a Greenwich-street boarding house, transferring his combustible pillow with his other effects. As all in the house were utterly ignorant of the contents of the package, it was placed near the stove, and served for many days as a footstool or seat. One cold day smoke was observed issuing from the box, and an inmate of the house, supposing that it had caught fire, threw it out upon the pavement, where it exploded, with terrific noise, wounding a dray man who was passing at the time.

Among the most disastrous explosions on record were those at Aspinwall and San Francisco, in April, 1866. The former was on board an English ship, which was loaded with nitro-glycerine, packed in glass bottles, the latter imbedded in sawdust. As the smallest spark will ignite sawdust saturated with oil, it may be conceived that the act of Congress prescribing the present prudent method of packing was not uncalled for. By some means never explained, but probably from hammering on the cases, an explosion occurred, and sixty people were killed. The San Francisco accident happened at the warehouse of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In this case the nitro-glycerine had also been packed in glass and sawdust, and one of the bottles having broken, the case leaked. The ignorant warehousemen hammered the case open, an explosion occurred, and six men lost their lives.

But it is needless to go further into the details of accidents. Those which have been described are traceable to carelessness or ignorance, and it now behooves all whose business is likely to bring them into contact with the material to learn how to handle it.

The rules are very simple. Never carry the cases carelessly; never hammer on them, and never put the oil near a fire.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

A gentleman in this City who is somewhat interested in nitro-glycerine, has kept a statistical table of accidents by gunpowder, railroads, kerosene and nitro-glycerine occurring in this country. In 1868, 1,160 persons were accidentally killed by gunpowder, and seven by nitro-glycerine. As kerosene and railroads are scarcely comparable in any way with nitro-glycerine, it is not necessary to reprint their statistics, but every newspaper reader knows what gory records they have made for themselves.

Experiments have frequently been made to see if nitro-glycerine could not be made available as the explosive power for shells, but little success has been attained. It has been found that the heat and concussion caused the sensitive oil to explode before the shell had left the mouth of the cannon. Experiments were tried with "cushioned" shells—those containing some soft substance between the nitro-glycerine and the iron—but this also failed.

Notwithstanding the discouragements which have beset the introduction of the new explosive, it has persistently worked its way into favor with practical men, and there is now scarcely a large public work in this country where it is not used. As time progresses, inventive minds will devise even more ingenious methods of using it than those now in vogue, and it is safe to predict that within a short period gunpowder will be forced to give way to this more potent rival.

Funeral of the Duchess d'Aumale in England.

On Dec. 10, at an early hour, the preparations for the obsequies of MARIE CAROLINE AUGUSTE DE BOURBON, Duchess D'AUMALE, were commenced at Orleans House, Twickenham, the residence of the late illustrious Princess. Mass was said about 10 o'clock by Mons. WELD, a Roman Catholic prelate, in the drawing room, which was fitted up in sombre magnificence as a *chapelle ardente*. The walls were hung with black velvet, richly decorated with monograms. There was also an altar and a bier, upon which was laid the corpse of the Duchess, inclosed in three coffins, the outer case being covered with rich black velvet, and bearing upon the plate the following inscription, after the coronet and arms: "Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, Princess de Deux Siciles, née le 26 Avril, 1822, à Vienne, mariée à Naples, le 25 Novembre, 1844, à Henri d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, morte à Twickenham, en Angleterre, le 6 Decembre, 1869." Over the coffin was a rich and splendid pall. At the close of the mass the priests and choristers left the chapel in procession, the boys carrying lighted candles. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the funeral procession, conducted by the Messrs. BANTING, of St. James-street, was marshaled. It consisted of a hearse and six horses, and thirty mourning coaches, twenty-eight drawn by two, and two by four horses. The first three carriages contained Mgrs. WELD and GUELLE, with the remainder of the clergy and choristers. Then came the carriages containing the Duc d'Aumale, Duc de Guise, Compte de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Duc de Nemours, Duc d'Alencon, Prince de Joinville, Duc de Penthievre, the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Brazil, Belgium, United States, Spain, &c.; Lord Clanricarde, Lord Granville, Lord Russell, M. Van de Weyer, General Peel, Marquis d'Azeglio, Sir E. Antrobus, Baron de Cetto, Duc Descages, Comte de Pontois, Comte de Jarnac, Baron and Baroness L. de Rothschild, Sir A. Panizzi, Comte Roger, Comte de Rouille, Comte de Grave, Comte de Bondy, Baron Friquett, &c. The funeral *cortège* proceeded, on leaving Orleans House, through the village of Twickenham, where the shops were closed. The flag upon the church was hoisted half-mast high, and the bell tolled out of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased. At Weybridge Station General DUMAS was appointed to receive their Royal Highnesses the Prince of WALES, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Prince CHRISTIAN and Prince TECK, who were to be present at the chapel, her Majesty being represented by, it is understood, Lord CHARLES FITZROY. The mournful *cortège*, on quitting Twickenham, proceeded by road to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Weybridge, where the remains of the Duchess were laid to rest near those of the late King and Queen of the French.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 24.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the last will and testament of James Foster, deceased, on the petition of Mary E. Whittelsey: case referred to Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., to select new trustees and report, and also to take the account of the present trustees; the extent of their liability is reserved until the coming in of the report.

By Judge Barnard.

In re the receivership of the assessment of the Merchants' Union Express Company on the petition of George A. Osgood, &c. I do not think this is a case where the former receiver is entitled to any compensation. He came into possession of no property or assets. He only held one or two days; was subjected to no expense, except counsel fees in preparing papers, making and resisting motions, and for commission. A sum should, however, be allowed sufficient to cover the charges of the attorneys. Four thousand dollars would be a reasonable sum for their services, and this sum is allowed.

In the matter of the claims of Thomas Sadler *vs.* the estate of William M. Gray, deceased; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ALLEGED FRAUDS UPON AN INSANE MAN.

Mary A. Newell, administratrix, &c., of Charles Maguire, deceased, vs. Solomon Townsend.—This action was brought in the equity branch of the Court for the purpose of setting aside an assignment of a life insurance policy for $3,000, issued by the United States Life Insurance Company on the life of Charles Maguire. The case is of interest in several particulars. The facts, as we gather them from the pleadings, and from the opening of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, counsel for plaintiff, are briefly as follows: Maguire, who for many years was a reputable merchant of Front-street, this City, died in February last. For some years before his death he was adjudged by his friends to be insane, and finally, in the Summer of 1866, a writ of inquiry was issued. After the taking of considerable evidence, the jury rendered a verdict that he was insane and wholly unfit to do business of any kind, or to have the custody of his property. His father was, therefore, by order of the Court, appointed a committee to take charge of him. From that time Mr. Maguire lingered along, a complete wreck, both physically and mentally, until his death last February. There was a life policy issued, prior to 1859, by the United States Company, for $5,000 to the deceased and for his benefit. Maguire and the defendant, Townsend, had had some dealings before November, 1859, at which time it is claimed that Maguire, then being indebted to Townsend in the sum of $3,000, gave a bond in the sum of $6,000 for the payment of the debt; that afterward Maguire was induced to go to the United States Life Insurance Company and surrender his $5,000 policy, and take two new policies—one for $2,000 and the other for $3,000. The latter is the one which it is said was assigned to the defendant, without consideration, and while he was in that state of mental incapacity in which the jury found him in 1866. The deceased was a bachelor, and at one time was worth a large amount of money, but for several years, commencing prior to 1859, during which he was insane, he allowed many people to impose upon him, and in this way a great portion of his estate was squandered. The charge made by the plaintiff, who is the sister of the deceased, is to the effect that the assignment of the life policy was without consideration and was obtained from the deceased by means of fraud and while he was laboring under a fit of insanity; that instead of Maguire being indebted to the defendant, the latter actually owed the deceased at least $1,300.

All the material facts are denied by the defendant in his answer, and the allegation is made that at the time of the assignment of the policy Maguire was indebted to defendant in a large sum. The trial was commenced to-day and several witnesses were examined on the question of Maguire's sanity since 1859. The trial will be resumed on Monday next, at which time it is understood that the testimony of Drs. Bedford, Welch and other eminent physicians will be given.

For plaintiff, Mr. Chauncey Shaffer; for the defendant, Mr. Nicoll.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT FOR SODA WATER APPARATUS.

Edmund Bigelow vs. John Mathews.—This was a suit to restrain the infringement by the defendant of two patents granted to the plaintiff for improved soda water apparatus. The first patent was granted April 6, 1858; reissued May 4, 1858, and again reissued Dec. 4, 1866. The second patent was granted Jan. 25, 1859, and reissued Aug. 6, 1867. The defendant claimed under a patent granted to him Oct. 3, 1865. The Court held that the defendant's apparatus was no infringement on the plaintiff's first patent, but was an infringement on the second and third claims of the patent of 1867, and directed a perpetual injunction and an account in respect to them.

C. M. Keller for the plaintiff; T. A. Jenckes and F. C. Nye for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE BININGER CASE.

Clarke vs. Bininger.—The adjourned motion in this case, to punish the defendant and others for contempt, was to-day up before Judge MCCUNN. The motion was made against Abraham Bininger, Philip Gisborne and William B. Gifford, two of his employes, and the officers of the Bank of America, on the ground that they had violated the injunction of this Court and interfered with its receiver. Mr. Compton, on behalf of the motion, stated that he had consented to previous adjournments in the hope that the parties would show a disposition to obey the injunction of the Court, but that only in the case of the officers of the Bank of America had this been done, and as to them he withdrew his motion. The reading of the motion papers having disclosed the fact that Mr. Bangs, the counsel for the assignee in bankruptcy, and the officers of the United States Marshal, had also acted in violation of the injunction, and interfered with the receiver in the possession of the property, Judge MCCUNN inquired if those parties had been notified of the motion.

Mr. Compton—No, your Honor, they have not.

Judge McCunn—Then I deem it advisable that the further hearing of the motion stand over for a few days, and that all the parties to this transaction be notified, so that they may have the opportunity to come into Court and make an explanation of their conduct, if they have any. I am determined if the facts of the case show these parties, whoever they may be, to have been guilty of a willful contempt of the process of this Court, to use whatever power the Court possesses or can command to enforce its orders and maintain its authority. I hope, therefore, that Mr. Bangs, and the other parties concerned, shall receive notice that it is the purpose of the Court to mete out to them the full letter of the law.

Mr. Titus, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Bininger, then called attention to that gentleman's affidavit, in which he (counsel) thought Mr. Bininger had fully purged himself of any intentional contempt.

Judge McCunn—I shall take the affidavit of Mr. Bininger. I think he has gone far toward exculpating himself from any intentional contempt of the orders of the Court, and he is therefore one of the parties in the transaction whose interests the Court will endeavor to protect. Mr. Titus, I think it will be hardly necessary for you to appear in Mr. Bininger's behalf again.

Mr. Compton—I think, may it please the Court, that there is sufficient in the case to show that Bininger and his creditors have been in collusion in this matter, that, in fact, he is the figure head, while they are only the poop.

Judge McCunn—It seems to me that the whole substance of this proceeding, from beginning to end, has been simply an attempt by interested parties, to get this property out of the hands of the receiver of this Court and place it in the hands of an insolvent assignee in bankruptcy. It seems to me also that the charge of Judge Blatchford, defining a condition of bankruptcy, is one of the most preposterous statements I ever heard. The idea that a firm, admitted on all sides to be possessed of assets sufficient to pay two dollars on every dollar of their indebtedness, can be declared bankrupt, and their property treated as such, appears in utter violation of all reason and all law, and if plaintiff's counsel will appeal from that charge and carry it to the United States Supreme Court, I am confident it could not be sustained for a moment.

Mr. Compton—We have taken steps to appeal it, your Honor.

After some further brief discussion on the part of Mr. Titus as to the interpretation of a state of bankruptcy given by the Court of Appeals of this State, the further hearing was ordered to stand over until Tuesday next.

Marshall Compton for plaintiff; Mr. Titus for defendant Bininger; Messrs. Henderson and Morgan for the receiver.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Loew.

ALLEGED CONVERSION BY A RAILROAD TREASURER.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad vs. William Aufermann.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest against the defendant, under which he was held to bail in the sum of $50,000. From the papers used on the motion it appears that the defendant was sub-treasurer of the plaintiff, and as such negotiated, in the City of Paris, bonds of the Company to the amount of about $150,000, the proceeds of which, as plaintiff alleges, he (defendant) converted to his own use. The motion to vacate the order was made on the same papers on which it was granted, and it was contended that the plaintiff being a foreign corporation, the defendant a non-resident of the State, and that the conversion, if any, having taken place in France, the order of arrest would not lie.

It was also sought to vacate the order on the ground of irregularity, the order having been issued and suit commenced without filing the bond necessary in the case of a non-resident corporation. Subsequent to the order of arrest the required bond was filed, and this was claimed by plaintiff to have cured the irregularity.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Charles Wehle and A. J. Vanderpoel for motion; Mr. Gilbert and Ex-Judge Porter opposing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Edward Casey pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

An old offender named William A. Moyers, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Charles Lowe pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining goods under false pretences, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Two rough-looking fellows named Anthony Gillespie and Jas. McQuade, who were but recently discharged from the State Prison, were indicted for a felonious assault upon Denis Kelly. The prosecutor appeared in Court with his head covered with plasters, and evidently had been subjected to severe ill-treatment. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

John Ridley, for a similar offence, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Patrick Sweeney was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

John German and Maurice Long, two young lads under thirteen years of age, were convicted of the larceny of $82 from the person of a man named McGrath, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

Francis Fraser, convicted of burglary on the premises of Mr. Hulsberg, No. 220 William-st., was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Louis Goodman, accused of obtaining goods under false pretences, was acquitted.

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Waller, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Shewell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Corner 13th-st. and Broadway.
ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert and Miss Henriques.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 24th-st.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING—Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MACBETH, ROBERT MACAIRE, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon — KENILWORTH. Evening — DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION—By Prof. Hermann.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st. and Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE CARDIFF STONE GIANT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES." (Last week.)

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch says General Sickles has submitted to the Spanish Government a project for securing the neutrality of ocean cables, to which scheme the British Government had previously given its approval.... The interview between the Sovereigns of Italy and Austria will take place Jan. 15, 1870, at Ancona, after which King Victor Emmanuel will visit Vienna, in company with the Emperor.... The Ex-Queen of Naples gave birth to a daughter, in Paris, yesterday morning.... English holders of Erie Railroad shares are about, it is said, to seek redress in the Courts of the United States.... The London *Times* rejoices that the Irish Americans have given up the scheme for establishing the "Republic of Erin," and advises the Irish also to give up republican ideas.

GENERAL.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and formerly Secretary of War and Attorney-General of the United States, died of congestion of the heart, at his residence in Washington, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the age of 55 years. The President yesterday is-

Arrangements have been made by which the control, almost entirely, of the Great Western Railway of Canada is placed in the hands of its American connections.

There is trouble in Kansas and Missouri over Railroad matters. Operations are suspended on the Kansas Pacific Road between Kansas City and Leavenworth, and the Missouri Pacific have withdrawn their rolling stock to the State line. The difficulty is between the Missouri Pacific and the Missouri River Railway Companies.

Advices received from Rio Janeiro in London, it is said, confirm the flight and disappearance of Lopez.

A dispatch from Houston, dated the 23d inst., says that General Davis has been chosen Governor of Texas by 800 majority, and that no election is to be ordered in Milam and Navarro Counties.

Brevet Brigadier-General Badeau, Captain in the Army, on the retired list, has been assigned to duty in Washington by direction of the President.

The new postal treaty with Great Britain was officially proclaimed yesterday. It is to take effect Jan. 1, 1870.

General Terry has been assigned to the command of Georgia, as a District, under the Reconstruction acts, in addition to his duties as Commander of the Department of the South.

The Boston City Government has authorized the Mayor to petition the Legislature for an act increasing the Board of Aldermen to sixteen, and Common Council to forty-eight.

The time within which claims to be laid before the Mexican Commission may be presented expires March 31, 1870.

The City Government of Baltimore has appointed a Committee of both branches to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late Mr. Peabody.

The trial of S. M. Felker, M. C. Felker and George C. Eaton, accused of conspiring with George Johnson to kill Detective Allan Pinkerton, ended at Detroit, yesterday, in an acquittal.

Arms and ammunition, said to be for the insurgents, were found on the plantation Tello Lamar, near Matanzas, Cuba, on Thursday. Lamar was arrested and tried by court martial, and executed the next day.

The Montgomery Opera House, Lafayette, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, involving loss amounting to over $40,000.

LOCAL.

Henry A. Allen, keeper of the Sub-Treasury building, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Commissioner Osborn, on an affidavit made by Special Detective Sampson, of the Treasury Department, charging that he had presented false and fraudulent receipts to the Government, on which he had obtained money which he had appropriated to his own use, and also with having destroyed a book in the Sub-Treasury containing a record disbursements. He was held in $10,000 bail.

John Nelson called at the office of Ottley & Dougherty, No. 11 Wall-street, yesterday morning and purchased $9,210 worth of gold, for which he tendered a check for $9,668 57 on the Union National Bank to the order of the firm selling the gold, signed by James Rowland & Son, of No. 236 Front-street. The check was duly certified at the bank on application, and Nelson was followed by a private detective, and on his return to the broker's office was arrested, as the Messrs. Rowland stated that they had issued no such check. The signature is believed to be genuine, and the check had probably been signed in blank and stolen. The prisoner was held for examination.

The Lewis kidnapping case, in which an interesting girl, aged seven years, is alleged to have been stolen from her mother, in Boston, by her father, and brought to this City, where she was found in consequence of a reward of $1,000 having been offered, was before the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*. After the taking of a large amount of interesting testimony, the further hearing was adjourned to Monday next.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, in the case of Hannigan and Remsen, the two policemen sentenced on Thursday last by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State Prison for highway robbery, for a stay of proceedings, on the ground of the improper instructions of the Recorder to the jury. The decision of the Court was reserved.

Christmas.

"Eöthen" has told us that he found it useless to attempt to call up the appropriate feeling at suggestive sites, and if every traveler has not made the same remark, he has certainly passed through the same experience. It is not the Pyramids which absorb a man's thoughts when he stands before them. His attention is diverted by some accident of the moment—the screaming of Arabs for backsheesh, the noisy singing of a party of lively travelers, or the fragments of a recent picnic round the spot where Cheops built an imperishable tomb four thousand years ago. It is much the same with the "suggestive sites" in the other journey which we are making. At some of them we are called upon to give ourselves up to mirth, while the circumstances of life may very possibly be calculated to produce opposite emotions. The end of the year inevitably brings with it an additional load of care for those whose means are circumscribed. The contrasts of life come out into bold relief. Poverty seems all the more terrible, and loneliness the more bitter, in the midst of rejoicings and friendly greetings. Moreover, there is generally uneasy talk about a "panic," everybody in business complains, and the much-enduring head of a family prepares himself for many a drain upon his purse. All sorts of bills are coming due, and the great problem of how to make both ends meet must be fairly faced. The children all expect something, and it would scarcely do to hand them the doctor's bill as a Christmas present. The elder son has been exceeding his allowance, and his sister's education must receive the finishing touch now or never. This is what Christmas means to many worthy persons, and we cannot blame them if they are rather glad it comes no oftener than once a year.

In saying this we are, of course, looking at Christmas rather on its material than its spiritual side. As a religious festival, it is not within our province to dwell upon it, although for eighteen centuries and a half it has been the means of affording the only sure consolation and hope to millions of our kind. It is in this aspect that Christmas has the highest claims to observance, for with the vaster lessons which the day suggests, there comes the homely one which all are able to understand—the lesson of charity and good will. This touch of the sacred fire is, happily for our nature, as strong now as it was in the days when the first Christmas star shed its beams over the plains of Bethlehem. If there are always the needy and distressed crying for help, there are also thousands of good and gentle hearts readily moved by their appeals. This exalted influence of the season never seems to grow weaker. No one turns a deaf ear to the hungry, or refuses to do what lies within his power to make Christmas Day welcome to those who are beating helplessly amid the rocks and shoals of life. In this community, as in all others, there are but too many opportunities for the exercise of true benevolence, and it will render every one's Christmas Day happier if he will begin it by lifting the shadow, if only for a few hours, from some dark existence. As for the children, it is a duty as well as a pleasure to plant in their minds Christmas associations which they will remember with gratitude and affection in after years. It is always possible to render them happy at very little sacrifice. And in that task more true enjoyment is to be found than in all the spasmodic efforts at merry making, with which some oppress themselves toward the end of the old year, and the beginning of the new.

Thus, then, while people who are on the "shady side" are striving to please the young, they will also do themselves a service by keeping in the background certain spectres which are apt to haunt annual feasts. Recurrent holidays are always welcome to those who are still looking forward to a long course of them. But after a certain number of repetitions the guest sits down to the board with mingled feelings. The flavor of the banquet is not the same, and there are the vacant places which no new comers can fill up. The earlier anniversaries are easily recalled, and the plans which were associated with them. Of those plans some have failed, and others have to be finally laid aside. They were possible once, or seemed to be; now there is neither time nor opportunity to accomplish them. The horizon is contracted; we perceive that there is a limit to the possible. That kind of knowledge is seldom welcome,—but it comes. Christmas is one of those points of the road at which we are compelled, whether we like it or not, to look back and mark the distance and the region we have traveled. Happy is the man who can take that backward look, and pursue his journey afterwards with a light heart.

Edwin M. Stanton.

The tidings of the death of Edwin M. Stanton have fallen upon the nation with a shock of mingled surprise and sorrow. When, in May, 1868, he withdrew from the War Office, he was palpably worn down and exhausted by his arduous and prolonged official career; but the energy with which soon after he took on new labors as a lawyer and public speaker gave the impression that his old health had returned. When, ten days ago, he was announced as Mr. Justice Grier's probable successor on the Supreme Bench, it was again declared that his failing health was unequal to the place, and that he must decline the proposed nomination. But Congress and the President would not take "No" for an answer, and carried him to the Supreme Bench with almost unexampled honors. Stimulated by these testimonials of respect and esteem, he so rallied in health as to speak, last Sunday, with great cheerfulness regarding his future, declaring he had entirely recovered from the asthma which had lately beset him. Again, therefore, apprehensions of failing health were removed. But his original augury was only too correct. On Thursday night, at 9 o'clock, the surgeon was called to his bed; before the dawn of Friday a fatal congestion of the heart had run its rapid course, and Secretary Stanton was no more.

So far as man can judge, the great War Secretary died a victim to that marvelous career in the Bureau with which his memory will be forever associated—a victim to his own tireless energy, relentless working power, and self-sacrificing patriotism. Under the arduous labors he then endured—"toils such as meaner souls had quelled"—even his iron constitution failed at last; and he left the War Office a broken and doomed man. It was only the unconquerable spirit in him that drove the Ex-Secretary, after a scant breathing spell, back to his old profession, and impelled him to seek further triumphs as a statesman and orator—triumphs to be crowned and consummated with laurels so briefly held as Judge. Tuesday week he argued a case before the Supreme Court in Chambers; he died, yesterday morning, as such a man rejoices to die, "with the harness on."

He had lived, nevertheless, long enough for fame, and for an enduring place in his country's history. No past or prospective honors of his as advocate or jurist, as public speaker or as statesman, can be mentioned in the same day with his colossal administrative reputation, achieved and rounded out into completion during the war. He was the War Secretary of American history—our Carnot in organizing and administrative talent, our Louvois in remorseless energy and executive force. We do not seek to conceal that he had the faults, too, of Louvois; but they were supplemented and overlapped by more than a Louvois' merits and renown. His figure will loom up on the canvas of his historic age, grand in proportion even among its mightier personages, side by side with Lincoln, whose confidence and whose admiration he so constantly enjoyed. When it is said of him that throughout the great rebellion he stood at the head of the War Bureau of the Union, and controlled its armies and its Generals; when it appears on the record that this great struggle was prosecuted through all trials to success, we may appreciate thereby the probable measure of his future fame. When it is added that he carried to his high trust a frame that seemed like adamant, but brought away from it the mere wreck of a body, and that he received and expended billions for the country, yet was forced to work to the last for his daily bread, dying a poor man,—history will know, as our generation knows, what manner of patriot Secretary Stanton was.

A man of justice so inflexible, of integrity so incorrupt, of patriotism so severe and exacting,—a man with views of public duty rising so high above private or personal friendship or privilege,—can never expect to gather a great personal following, nor to excite unmixed contemporaneous praise. "Nature," says a great thinker, "when she makes a Spartan, means something by it, and does not expect instant applause, but only gradual and lasting." The Spartan in Stanton's composition, his fierce temper, his rugged honesty, his stern demands of accountability, his small charity for feebleness in times of exigency, his impatience of delays and of excuses, his own rude force filled some with distrust, some with disgust, and many with hatred. But no man ever so distrusted or detested Stanton as to charge him with self-seeking. What faults he had have been, time out of mind, the characteristic faults of men of his fiery temperament, herculean force, and ceaseless energy. They are faults, too, so much rarer than the opposite ones of cunning, trickery, plundering, and all the loathsome vices of ordinary public life in pacific times, that even his enemies often pardoned them. And it is a pleasure at this moment, doubtless, to his friends, as surely it is an honor to his countrymen as a whole, to recall the general tribute to his greatness paid throughout the land but the other day—a tribute which we so little expected would stand also for his funeral eulogy.

We repeat that the general meed of praise which followed the announcement of the late judicial honors conferred on Mr. Stanton, was, considering how little he had sought to make personal friends, how often he had sacrificed from a stern idea of duty the opportunity to establish pleasant and advantageous personal relations, really the best possible testimony to the appreciation he had among his countrymen. And it is a pleasant thought that he received the evidence of this appreciation during the few days before his death.

The permanent greatness of Mr. Stanton's life began nigh upon eight years ago, when, on the 13th day of January, 1862, he was made head of the War Department, in place of General Cameron. His career before the war and during the first year of its prosecution was not unknown,—was, indeed, illustrious enough to bring him this most important of all official appointments; but it was as War Secretary that he was destined to achieve abiding greatness. His advent to office was signalized by a series of successes for the Union arms—Burnside's victories in North Carolina, Farragut's at New-Orleans, Grant's and Foote's at Forts Henry and Donelson and at Pittsburg Landing, McClellan's on the Peninsula. To direct the War Bureau through such successes was an affair of address and energy, but not one of courage. It was when, soon after, reverses followed,—when McClellan being checked at Richmond and Pope routed in Northern Virginia,—that the War Bureau found its need of pluck and girt thoroughly tested. The required qualities were abundant in Stanton. That he made military mistakes is clear—who even among great soldiers has not? And Stanton was no soldier, but only a famous lawyer, who but partially compensated for lack of technical and professional knowledge by his surplus of energy and zeal. However, he did what few men but Stanton could have done,—he clung to his position through thick and thin, never bated jot of heart or hope, remained at the helm alike in storm and sunshine, through Burnside's repulse at Fredericksburg and Hooker's at Chancellorsville, as through Mead's victory at Gettysburg and Grant's at Vicksburg; and, in fine, he saw the last victory won, the enemy put down, the Union restored, and liberty secured by law.

But it is the vast magnitude of the operations conducted from 1862 to 1865, with armies numbered by millions, on a battle-field sweeping across a continent, washed by an ocean on either hand, and stretching southerly to the Gulf—that can alone give the clue to the variety and extent of the duties imposed upon the War Office, and show in their just proportions the many burdens of responsibility he bore. His own disposition for retaining authority and active control, perhaps made these burdens greater than another would have found them; but only his iron will could have kept him from breaking under them as they were.

Hardly less worthy of eulogy than his energy in organizing, raising, equipping and forwarding to the field our armies, was his prompt disbandment of them when peace had come. Before the doleful complaints of ill-boding prophets had wholly passed their lips, Stanton waved back the armies to whence they came. It is still a great marvel, almost a great mystery in the history of the country,—that spectacle of a million soldiers melting noiselessly back into the great body of the nation, as the snow-drift melts in Spring. The terrible drain on the national resources was stopped at once—the guarantees of peace were comprehended. Stanton's order was so promptly executed that the disbandment of the great armies, and therewith the sudden fall of the rebellion with all the military pomp connected with it, seemed like some dramatic *dénouement*—the sudden disenchantment of a fictitious scene, when its *Prospero* breaks his wand.

To Stanton is largely due the credit for our happy national issue from another time of peril—that dangerous interregnum caused by the assassination of President Lincoln,—blackest of public crimes. His promptness, firmness, address and energy were never more conspicuous than at that moment; and it will well be remembered how Stanton suddenly sprang into the foremost place, and the question man asked man in the streets was, "What is Mr. Stanton going to do?" It was, we say, in great measure due to his promptness and energy, not only that the assassin met his reward, but that the nation did not swerve a hair's breadth from its ordinary course.

However, we need not formally recall events so fresh, so familiar in public remembrance. The large place Mr. Stanton has filled in the public eye has rendered it a needless task to make a chronological record of his public career; as well might it be written down for public instruction what Lincoln or Grant did for the country during the rebellion. His occasional mistakes, his constant and superabundant merits, are alike the common talk of the nation. It will be with a kindly and grateful and respectful emotion that his career as a whole will now be reviewed, even among some of those whom in life he opposed. It will be said of him that he was the most illustrious of our War Secretaries, Knox, Dearborn, Eustis, Calhoun, Poinsett, Marcy, Conrad and the other early names conspicuous in the records of the War Department pale, as do the later, before Stanton's. His was an opportunity that they did not have, and it was an opportunity thoroughly used. The heartiest panegyrics ever pronounced upon him have been those of his own associates in office, and especially in the Cabinet, who saw his work from day to day. Able men have succeeded him in the duties of the War Office—Grant, Schofield, Sherman, Rawlins, Belknap; but the War Secretary of history will be Edwin M. Stanton.

A New Expedient for Spain.

Day by day the political echoes of the year are becoming fainter. The Legislatures and Parliaments of the world have entered on a brief interval of repose, and the advent of the period sacred to peace and good will has reduced the nations to that happy state in which there is no history, and consequently no news. Spain alone, anxious and disturbed, continues to contribute her quota of current rumors. The dynastic proposals of Prim appear to have become exhausted with the almost certain failure of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, and from the nature of the latest telegram it may be presumed that the unassuming Regent Serrano is now having his turn at experimental King-making. If Spain is to continue to be a monarchy, it seems extremely probable that for want of a better head she will be obliged to put up with the young Prince of the Asturias. If his uncle, the Duke of Montpensier, has finally abandoned his own designs upon the throne, his election as guardian and Regent for the heir of Isabella would, in the confusion of parties and opinions, be a welcome enough expedient. With the exception of France it is pretty certain that the rest of Europe would have no fault to find with such an arrangement. It is very unlikely, however, that the Emperor Napoleon would be disposed to forget that the daughter of Montpensier is the wife of the Count of Paris, and the mother of children who inherit the claims of the house of Orleans and of Bourbon to the allegiance of France. Nor is he likely to underrate the significance of this union when he remembers the great European commotion of 1846, when Louis Philippe accomplished what he then thought a very adroit stroke of policy in marrying his fifth son, this same Montpensier, to Marie de Bourbon, the sister of Isabella of Spain, and thereby reuniting the two branches of the descendants of Louis Quatorze.

The neighboring and allied house of Braganza of Portugal seems also to be menaced by the proposal for a peninsular union, which has again been mooted at Lisbon. If this rests upon any solid substratum of fact, we suspect it betokens a revival of democratic proclivities among the subjects of Pedro VI. The Portuguese still retain too lively a recollection of the sixty years' Spanish occupation, though it occurred two hundred years ago, and retain too much of patriotic pride in the remembrance of their twenty-five years' struggle for national independence, to wish any renewal of a dynastic union with Spain. The only solvent to existent jealousies would be the prospect of an Iberian Republic, and to this probably the destinies of both countries are tending.

Silent Charities.

Beautiful is the loyalty that chants from the housetops, that never ceases to sing, in season and out of season, and makes an eternal hymn of its own merits and sufferings. Beautiful among singers is our own Schenck, of Ohio, whose dissenting diapason of devotion to the Union mingled with the repelling gales that arrested the homeward journey of Mr. Peabody's remains. All that the poor merchant seeks is a grave. All that his friends wish is honorable burial. All that the people desire is some word of complimentary recognition of his deeds. For the deeds of this man shine out like the radiance of the sun, to be a sweet, noble, chastening influence to the end of time. Nor will our valiant General's discord dim it. The world is better because Mr. Peabody lived. We trust men will say this of our Loyal Representative when he comes to take his rest under the daisies.

We are not wanting in respect to the turbulent loyalty of our gallant representative by taking a Christmas morning lesson from the story of Mr. Peabody's life. True charity is silent charity—we might say, true loyalty is silent loyalty; but we fear it would be construed into a reflection upon General Schenck, and we would not be ungracious on this Day of Peace. It is not merely the good that is done by one man's acts. A good deed is a blessing and germinates other blessings. When a nation honors a man like Peabody, we are asked to live as he lived, and to win a corresponding place in the affections of our fellow-men. This is why we build statues and write epics. The good that men do from vanity is perhaps vulgar, and not altogether pleasing in the eyes of God. This day has no sweeter lesson than that of the widow whose mite was held to be as precious as though it had been all the shekels in the treasury of Tiberius. We should feel ashamed of the gifts that came from a craving for Olympian honors. Still the example we make of the life of Mr. Peabody is an incentive to the most religious and self-denying. He is dead. His eye is ever closed, his ear ever hushed to all human glory,—for his work is done, and this thin shell, now at the mercy of the tumbling seas, is only so much clay, seeking through storm and wave and contending tempests, a home with the clay of its ancestors.

We assembled the other evening at what Mr. Beecher calls the "bleak and inhospitable board" of Mr. Delmonico, to drink and laugh and speak over the journeyings of certain pilgrims who left England in a midwinter search for liberty and home. What we saw in our rejoicings was the idea of religious courage—the resolution to worship Christ according to the conscience, even if it were necessary to find his shrine down in the wilderness among wild beasts and savage men. It is well to celebrate those ideas, although if we were to take counsel from representatives like Mr. Cox, for instance, we should learn that there was everything hard and forbidding in the character of those sea-roaming pelerins. Yet even Mr. Cox would not deny, except on the Democratic housetops, that there is courage and strength and good example in the lesson we learned from their adventures and privations, and which we celebrate now in song and toast.

The silent charities of men like Mr. Peabody are eloquent and suggestive. America has many of them. We are a hard, rushing, selfish people, and find everything in life but ease and comfort. We live to buy and sell, and take advantage of one another. This is what the world says of us; this is what we say of ourselves when we are in the temper of self-examination. We have Mr. Peabody's memory. We have Mr. Cornell and Mr. Stewart. One has built a house of study and discipline; the other is building a home for laboring men and women. In the beautiful valley of Ithaca we may see what Mr. Cornell has done. By another Christmas we hope to have the stately walls of Mr. Stewart's workingwomen's palace of beneficence ornamenting Murray Hill. In an humbler way we have, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the noblest works of last year's generosity. This house is a monument to the silent charity of worthy merchants and gentlemen. If we do not write their names this Christmas morning along with those of Peabody and Stewart and Cornell, it is because they are not given us to write. Their charity is beautiful in the silence and modesty which drapes it from the eyes of men—in the spirit of the Teacher's admonition that we should not permit the right hand to know what the left hand hath done.

In this hallowed and gracious time there is no thought more instructive than of what associates itself with the good deeds of good men. The rich man may be a steward or an oppressor. Great possessions elevate or degrade us as we apply them. The time must come to every one when all the wealth of the Indies will not take one pain from the bed of death, or add one noble memory to the name we leave behind us. The rich man may float a few years in luxury and power, and see only around him a world of jeweled ease and comfort; but the body must pass from these enjoyments, and the life in store for the soul has no blessing that money alone can buy. Let the rich man feel that he differs from his brothers in rags, only in larger opportunities and responsibilities; and if he would write his name with the good steward's,—a steward like Peabody, who comes to rest with his kinsmen, to rest in peace and honor, notwithstanding the protest of an implacable Schenck,—he must live as he lived, and sow good gifts, like good seed, to grow, and ripen and multiply—to be in themselves a legacy of priceless and unending value to those who come after him, and an assurance, we trust, of that reward which, it is written was given to the beggar and denied to the selfish follower of gain, whose money could not buy him a drop of water to cool his parching tongue.

The Children's Festival.

Our readers must have noted in the daily Press of the last few days the large space devoted to the description of the charities in this City alone; especially of the charities in behalf of children, the poor, the sickly, the ignorant and outcast waifs of society. They have, perhaps, become familiar with these ingenious efforts of modern times to save and improve the little ones of society; but they must have observed with a certain satisfaction the large amount of money, effort and ability applied on every side to educate, house and benefit the children of the poor, and especially the female children. Schools are founded to train their minds; lodging houses are opened to shelter their bodies; food and work are provided for the needy; the lame and sickly little ones have hospitals; the deaf and blind, asylums; the babies are offered *crèches;* the foundlings are housed and educated, and even the youthful criminals are not thrown into prisons, but are trained to better things in institutions of reform.

If any of our readers of a skeptical turn of mind desire to know what has brought about this wonderful humanity of modern civilization, let them turn to any of the rationalistic histories of the day which especially treat of the moral progress of mankind. The most eloquent pages of Lecky are devoted to the change in the condition of the woman, the slave and the child of the poor, which He has brought about, and whose birthday so many countries are now celebrating. The philosophical Frenchman, Denis, who regards stoicism and Christianity from the same standpoint, paints with equal clearness the contrasts in moral ideas between the ancient and modern world. In nothing are they more striking than in the treatment of females and poor children before and after Christianity. One of the apothegms of classic days which has called down acclamation in all ages was the glowing lines of Terence: "I am a man, and nothing belonging to man is alien to me." But the character in the play who utters this is described as holding an edifying conversation with his wife, in which he is urging her to destroy an infant, if it prove a girl, that she is soon to give birth to, on the ground that it is more "humane" than to "expose" it, as then it is sure to become an outcast.

Whenever, in the Rome of the early Emperors, a poor child came into the world, it was immediately—especially if it were a girl—"exposed," or put near a well-known column in the Forum by its humane parents; if they were cruel or brutal, it was thrown into the Tiber. These abandoned children were eagerly sought after by pimps, or witches, or slave-dealers, to use or bring up for the worst purposes. A portion of that innumerable throng of slaves who afterward destroyed Roman civilization were derived from these "*enfants perdus.*" Exposure of poor children, and, indeed, of any who were distasteful to their parents, was almost universal in the large cities of the Roman Empire at the time of Christ. The sickly and defective were murdered. Foundlings were treated the same as children by marriage. The two most elevated and humane philosophers of antiquity, Plato and Aristotle, both approved of the destruction of sickly or useless children. Even far down in Christian ages, free children, whom their parents could not easily support, were habitually sold as slaves. The Christmas morning which to-day is so gladly greeted by children all over the civilised world, from Iceland to California, has now become the happiest of all days for the children of the poor, for the sickly and defective, for the outcast and criminal.

To-day is rightly the "Children's Festival." Most of all is it appropriately a happy day for the children of the ignorant and unfortunate, for the orphans of our asylums and lodging houses, the sickly of our hospitals, the deaf and the dumb and the blind, the abandoned and poor little ones in our industrial schools, children's aid societies and nurseries. Let our readers join heartily in carrying out these beneficent purposes.

It is to be hoped the *World* feels ashamed of the abominable article which it published yesterday on the late Edwin M. Stanton. There ought to be some limit to the abuse which is heaped upon political foes. The *World* seems to us to have transgressed all decency in the torrent of foul language which it poured upon a valued servant of the nation. It would have been perfectly natural for our contemporary to have protested against any appointment being conferred on Mr. Stanton. But fair difference of opinion is one thing, and outrageous personal vituperation is another. We may confidently appeal to the public to decide whether the *World* has not discredited itself by calling Mr. Stanton a "bloated blackguard," a "brutal Minister and recreant lawyer," "a bully, a liar, a slanderer, a shedder of innocent blood." This is but a sample of the mud flung at a devoted and patriotic man by a journal which once aimed at acquiring a reputable name. We need not point out the fact that the *World* could have been quite as severe without degrading itself to the level of street blackguardism. To be foul tongued is not the highest results of even literary attainments. Gentlemen do not use language like that we have quoted. As to the injustice of the attack, we are confident that the people of this country will condemn it with one voice. We can recall no more shameful outrage against any public man, and the *World* must be losing its senses if it does not regret so injurious an exhibition.

The preparations for the Christmas Holidays have been more profuse and general than ever. The last two days have made a difference of some thousands of dollars to the storekeepers. Everybody who has a trifle to spare has bought something in commemoration of the season, and everybody is now intent upon enjoyment—except newspaper people, who are about the most diligent servants of the public extant, and who are never expected to suspend work.

Amid the general muddle into which the "Woman's Rights" societies have fallen it is impossible to recollect any one in particular, but the sane portion of the public will be glad to know that two of the said societies are dead. It is sufficient to say that Miss Anthony presided over them. For the credit of the "cause" associated with these associations, they ought to have passed out of existence long ago. Other female seers are now coming to the front with a great flourish of trumpets from susceptible friends. Their "beautiful presence" is commended to the particular notice of the public; and the doctrine of spiritual affinity is to be proclaimed in strictly moral newspapers. It is something, however, to have got rid of two periodical nuisances. Miss Anthony will not object to give way to her more attractive, if not more gifted, sisters.

Can none of our illustrated papers give us *American* pictures? Are we to owe even the engravings in our weekly journals to another country? One of our contemporaries this week comes out with seven full-page engravings, six of which are taken—of course without acknowledgment—from the *Illustrated London News*. Another gives five pictures, all appropriated from similar sources. The portrait of Lord Lytton was in the *Illustrated News* a month ago, and has been seen extensively in this country. Both the competing illustrated papers give precisely the same picture. Is this a sample of their enterprise? Can they find no man of our own country worthy to have his portrait published, and no American artist fit to do the work? Our illustrated papers do very little service to American art.

Another brutish orgie is impudently advertised to take place in the early part of January. Deputy Sheriffs, City Aldermen, and other disreputable persons, are promised a reproduction of the worst features of a night at the Mabille, in Paris. The dissolute of both sexes are invited to take a part in the loathsome revels. It is quite evident that this outrage on the public morals will go on from bad to worse, unless the Press can put a stop to it. The Police cannot interfere, for representatives of the City Government are the ringleaders in these obscene excesses. The only remedy is to publish the names of all the men with any claims to decent position who are found at the "Ball" now advertised. The sufferers by this exposure will have only themselves to thank for the disgrace. We promise that they shall not go scot free as they have done this week.

One passage in the French "Blue Book" is very significant, as indicating the position of affairs between France and Germany. The relations between the German Cabinets and that of Napoleon have not ceased to be of a friendly character, but there is a "reserve" to be continued, in regard to questions between the former, which may mean a great deal. North and South Germany are, it is evidently hinted, not in a very warm state of accord, and Napoleon is watching events. Some writers, and not without reason, aver that there is sure to be trouble, and that before very long. The Emperor of the French virtually admits that there are complications, and that a careful, and, for the present non-committal policy is to be persisted in. That there are half a dozen matters about which the European Powers may any day quarrel, we all know. And the Blue Book but reflects the feeling of most statesmen when it announces the necessity for extreme caution in regard to the very dangerous jealousies which have existed with growing intensity to the present time between the German Cabinets.

The New-York State Temperance Convention is entitled to all possible credit for the motives which have dictated its action, but we can hardly accord to it a very practical character. Undoubtedly intemperance is a monster evil of the times, and no effort should be spared, in the way of example and warning, by which it can be abated or destroyed. But to attempt the formation of a new political party does not seem the wisest method of setting about the task. Such a party will be unable to effect much more than make itself heard—it would not have power to control the proper agencies by which reforms are most likely to be accomplished. Besides this, if, as must be supposed, the new organization is to run alone, and independently of the Republican

Party, it must necessarily be a source of weakness to the latter, which result the Syracuse speakers would perhaps not think desirable. What is needed is, not disruption, but a closer union among those various shades of what we believe to be the truly progressive and honest side of politics. It is the selection and support of good and honorable men for the Legislature, for Congress, and for official life in all its developments that we seek. Such men secure at the head and in the administration of affairs, the work of reform becomes easier and more effective. We are at present in the clutches of corrupt and unscrupulous wire-pullers. To remove them and substitute gentlemen of fidelity and a regard for public interests, requires all the available strength, and especially the avoidance of further political division.

The new canal boat basin, which is intended to replace the straggling and unsightly state of things along South-street, from Pier No. 1, near the Battery, to No. 5, inclusive, will be an important beginning, breaking ground, so to speak, in the long-talked-of work of making proper wharves for the City. This basin, with its solid masonry, its pier and its elevator, will have its effect as a reproach as well as a model for the rickety wooden contrivances in its vicinity, and set the owners of them to the work of "pulling up stakes." It is a most desirable thing that what may be done in that way should be done on large plans and with reference to the entire water line and the river currents. But, if we are deficient in the Haussmann genius to deal with our tumble-down wharfage in that large way, we may be thankful for such works as the one under notice, and hope the best from it. Any sort of improvement is better than none at all.

To whatever extent smallpox has developed itself in New-York, one thing is certain—the condition of the City in respect to its cleanliness always influences the presence or absence of that and other diseases. The Board of Health may "stamp out" such when they appear, and may do a vast amount of work in forcing the correction of poisonous nuisances. But so long as the streets are filthy, and the air is filled in consequence with noxious elements, the Board can effect little in reality. It may be said that this is an unsavory subject for a day like this, and so it is. But a festival devoted to the exchange of good wishes, and the enjoyments of social pleasures, is not, after all, so inappropriate as may be imagined for other considerations than those of good cheer. "Good will on earth" may be manifested in a variety of ways, and not the least is the honorable performance of duties on which the health and comfort of our community very much depend. There will be no harm done if this thought does intrude itself into a few festive circles to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

Christmas Programmes at Local Play Houses.

Matinées occur to-day at all the City theatres except at Booth's and at Wallack's. In the evening, the regular performances will take place. The Circus will of course be open; Mr. HERMANN will tenant the Academy of Music; and at Steinway Hall, close at hand, the only special celebration of Christmas will occur, taking the shape of a rendering of HANDEL'S "Messiah," by Misses BRAINERD and STERLING, Messrs. SIMPSON and REMMERTZ, a numerous orchestra, and the full chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.

Nebraska and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Hon. JOHN TAFFE, Representative in Congress from Nebraska, has received the following letter from Governor BUTLER:

LINCOLN, Dec. 15, 1869.

Hon. John Taffe, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 8th inst. has been received. An impression seems to exist that I am indifferent to the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment—that I have refused to convene our Legislature for the purpose of ratifying it. This is wholly erroneous, and I desire that you correct it so far as possible. No one can feel a deeper interest in the measure than I, and none are more anxious that Nebraska should express her assent.

There are, however, *good* reasons why our Legislature should not be convened just at present. Questions of vital interest to the State—questions requiring legislation—may, and probably will, arise within the next two months. They do not exist to-day, or at least have not assumed shape.

For this reason, and this only, do I desire to postpone the session till after the 1st of February. Meanwhile, I shall watch with deep anxiety the course taken by Ohio and other States on this question, and hope there may be no doubt as regards the final result. Should we at any time arrive at a point where ratification by Nebraska is essential to success—where it would have effect—then you may be assured I shall not hesitate *at once* to convene our Legislature for that purpose.

I am proud of the fact that our State was the first to adopt impartial suffrage, and to-day she is ready to aid in making it universal throughout the country. I remain, very truly, yours,

DAVID BUTLER.

Sad Railroad Accident—A Young Girl Killed.

A young and beautiful German girl, about 16 years of age, met with a sad and sudden death last night, on the Harlem Railroad, a short distance north of the Morrisania Depot. It appears that the Harlem train going north, and the New-Haven 8:20 down passenger train—the latter being behind time and running under a high rate of speed—passed each other there. The engineers of both trains observed the girl and sounded the alarm whistle, when she sprung from before the Harlem train across the other track, and was struck and instantly killed by the New-Haven engine, her body being hurled some twenty feet in the air. When the train was stopped and backed up to the spot, the body was found terribly broken. A shawl was found pinned about her head, which probably prevented her from hearing the trains. A portion of an evergreen wreath was found on her person, and near by were several toys, which she had evidently purchased for Christmas gifts.

Pomological Garden Wanted.

From Hearth and Home.

In a great country like ours, we need a public pomological garden—a place where every known fruit could be grown, not for profit, but for the purpose of giving information to the people. We also need a botanical garden, but this can be dispensed with much better than a pomological garden, because dried specimens kept in the herbarium will answer very well for determining species; but varieties of fruits cannot be thoroughly and fully known except when growing upon the plants.

If we had a national pomological garden, where both old and new varieties were grown, then we would have some place or authority to which we might resort and determine the identity of either old or new sorts. Such a garden ought to be under the care of eminent pomologists, who would take a pride in keeping the varieties of fruits grown therein properly and correctly labeled. And further, it should be understood that every producer of new sorts must forward plants of the same, with their history, to said garden before offering any for sale.

This need not be made compulsory by law, but if the American Pomological Society would call for the list of all new plants contributed during each year, and publish the same in their proceedings, and then name all who had failed to comply with such a reasonable request, the public would soon learn who was and who was not afraid to exhibit their productions where men of experience and knowledge in these matters could examine them.

We need a place where all the fruits cultivated in this country can be brought together, so that their identity may be fully established. One man cannot be expected to know them all, but place each species of fruit under the charge of one or two men, who have made it and its varieties a specialty. It would not be necessary that these committee men should be employed in this garden, but merely visit it two or three times a year, and correct errors if any should occur.

Perhaps it would be better to have a garden in each State and sustained by the State Government; but even one such garden in the United States would do a vast amount of good in preventing swindling, besides adding to our pomological knowledge.

THE DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

Scenes in the Streets and in the Markets.

The Thoroughfares Thronged—Everybody Out Shopping—Procuring the Christmas Turkey—The Boisterous Brokers—Christmas Eve in the Churches.

The City was big with the coming festival yesterday. The shops and the markets were crowded. The streets were thronged. It was the last day for purchasing presents, and every one you met hastened by as one who ran a race and carried weight. All were heavily handicapped with portentous packages. To "the sweet little cherub that sits up aloft," &c., if he deigned to look down on Broadway, the black multitude of busy beings, bearing away each with a full cargo, might have resembled an army of ants returning in ballast from some marauding expedition to their native hills.

A visit to our markets last night would have convinced any skeptical foreigner of the pushing character of our citizens. If ocular demonstration did not suffice, one only had to enter the market passageways to get a practical illustration of its existence. From the morning, during the day, until the "wee sma hours" of the night, a noisy, excited, but goodhumored crowd thronged the regions where turkey was for sale. There was no cessation, no momentary lull in the continual gathering of the crushing and loud-talking stream of human beings, whose sole object, for the time being, was fowl. Many delicate creatures from the up-town districts, unaccustomed to such jostling and unceremonious pushing as they received, would object in tones of injured in-no-sense to the fowl conduct of some burly Irishman or German, who, having fixed his eyes upon a fine fat goose, adorned with little American flags and evergreen wreaths hanging in a stall a few paces in advance, marked it for his own, and with characteristic energy elbowed his way through the intervening human barrier, to the no small annoyance thereof. In another direction might be seen, struggling in vain to extricate herself from the swaying mass, the bulky form of a daughter of the Faderland, red in the face, out of breath with over-exertion, and clinging with desperate tenacity to her well-filled leather wallet and an enormous basket. Turn where you would, delightful confusion and inextricable jam met you. One trod on your toes; another poked you in the ribs with elbows, baskets and legs of mutton; another thrust a goose or basket of vegetables in your face, and to make matters more comfortable, some slender 300-pound Teuton would quietly push you out of his way and seat you in a tub of butter or something equally as improving to good pantaloons and silk dresses. Such little familiarities as a butcher's carrier wiping his greasy paws on your clothes or knocking your hat off with a quarter of beef were not worth notice. Notwithstanding the imminent danger to habiliments and person, nobody flinched from the ordeal attending the purchase of good things for the Christmas dinner. Washington Market was literally besieged by men and women of every grade and nationality from morning until night. No exorbitance on the part of salesmen nor inconvenient external pressure could make any one leave the market until he or she had bought what they came for. There was everything for everybody—flesh and fowl, bear and deer—and dear though they were, people made up their minds to bear it for Christmas' sake. Kindly though the venders invited one "to step right up and take your choice," things were bringing such high prices that it was almost extravagant of many to buy the large quantities of delicate provender they were seen to carry home with them. Turkeys brought from twenty-five to thirty-two cents a pound; geese from twenty to twenty-seven; ducks from twenty to twenty-four; chickens from twenty to twenty-five. Beef and mutton were no higher than they were on Thursday—that is, one and a half per cent. above the usual market rates. Vegetables and fruits being somewhat in greater demand were dearer than they were on Thursday, although far below the rates of last season. The butchers and provision dealers admit that their Christmas trade this year has been better than for two or three years past.

WALL-STREET SCENES.

The festivities incident to the season have not been allowed to fall into disuse among the brokers of Wall-street, who are always ready, with or without notice, to "go for" anything promising fun. From the hour of the opening of business the squeaking of miniature fiddles, the tooting of penny trumpets, the rub-a-dub-dub of innumerable toy drums, and all the other *et ceteras* (harmonious and otherwise) which ancient legends hand down to us as the necessary concomitants of Christmas, were heard on all sides. In the Stock Exchange and Gold Room the disorder became so great at an early hour that, even had not the death of Ex-Secretary STANTON been announced, the Boards would have been forced to adjourn because of the impossibility of doing business. The Gold Room, especially, was in wild disorder. Some gentlemen enjoyed the scene, no doubt, but others, who were unable to see it, by reason of having their ten-dollar beavers ruthlessly pressed over their faces, thought that perhaps it was going a "little too far." But, as we were wont to record of political meetings, "the best of good feeling prevailed," and those who felt hurt at rough usage had the consolation of seeing others similarly handled—misery loves company, you know—and, moreover, were forced to expand their lengthened faces into a broad laugh at the ridiculous scene before them.

There were some three hundred gentlemen—many of them well known—indulging in antics such as one would ordinarily consider ridiculous in a school boy. Most of them blew right lustily on tin trumpets, others beat the tattoo on diminutive drums, one had a flute, and many had whistles of that excruciating kind "warranted to stop a car at a moment's notice." One young broker, more enterprising than his compeers, had provided himself with a gong, whose "inharmonious melody" (to use a poetical quotation which means just what the reader pleases) could be heard above all the din of the room. Then there was a "chorus," which sang "Shoo Fly" with great unction and a correctness which would have done honor to DAN BRYANT himself. Add to this a hundred noisy visitors, and you have a partial idea of the Gold Room yesterday.

Early in the day the brokers demonstrated their affection for the Vice-President of the Gold Exchange, Mr. HOYT, by presenting him with a mammoth cabbage. The happy recipient was rather overcome by the magnificence of the gift, but still, with the readiness which has always characterized him, managed to return his thanks in a graceful and humorous speech, in which he alluded to the fact that the cabbage was a useful, if not an ornamental, vegetable, since it went far toward supporting a large class of our fellow citizens. This called forth a German air (given, of course, by whistles and trumpets,) and other speeches were called for. Everybody was cheered, (and "tigered," too, for that matter,) and Mr. AKERS and Mr. HODGKINS were respectively called upon for speeches. The latter was forced bodily into the rostrum, and spoke for a few moments in a humorous vein, concluding by a motion that Mr. JAMES GRANT be empowered to preserve order. That Mr. GRANT did preserve order is to be inferred from the fact that within a second of Mr. HODGKINS retirement, more than a dozen hats were flying wildly through the room, as though in search of their owners, while as many hatless gentlemen were wildly following the hats. But it would be worse than useless to go further into details. It is enough to say that the brokers were in excellent spirits—quite overflowing, indeed; but whether from the hilarious associations of the season, or from associations with the material spirits whereon the Government levies tax, need not be said. The quotations in the market late in the afternoon were nominal, and instead of "how's Central?" or "how do you quote the Tennessee loan?" people asked each other, as though the question were an important one, "How about Turkey?" Probably they spoke of "Turkey in America."

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

Yesterday afternoon Christmas was celebrated at the Shepherd's Fold, No. 969 Second-avenue, by recitations by the children and the distribution of presents from a magnificent Christmas tree. The institution belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. CHAS. JAGGAR is President, and Messrs. ABBOTT BROWN, RILEY A. BRICK and Dr. HOWARD PINKNEY are the other officers of the institution. Mrs. W. H. LEE, Miss SNOW, Mrs. J. W. ROBERTS and Mrs. W. H. HURLBUT are the officers of the ladies' association. The objects of the institution are to afford a home to orphans of the better class, and to the children of persons in reduced circumstances. At present there are eighteen children in the institution.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT ST. ALBAN'S.

The vesper service at St. Alban's, beginning at 9 o'clock last evening, was magnificent in all its parts. A large and highly intelligent congregation, made up of the most fashionable among our citizens, filled the edifice, and manifested the deepest interest in the exercises. Many of these were of the various Protestant sects, and a few were Roman Catholics. The decorations of the church are charming, and display the excellent taste of the pious ladies of the congregation to the very best advantage. Festoons of evergreen depend semicircularly from the roof beams, over the centre and sides of the church, which, owing to the fact that the edifice is built in the English Gothic style, or openworked up to the roof, give to the whole interior a most ecclesiastical appearance. The edifice last evening was in one vast blaze of light, which, reflecting here and there upon the gold and silver lace of the antipendium, and on the other bright and costly adornments of the altar, gave the *tout ensemble* of the sanctuary a most impressive gorgeousness, while the clouds of incense, the sweet musical chanting of the choristers, and the really deep and earnest devotion of the worshipers, could not fail to have a most spirit-lifting effect on all who were present, no matter what may have been their peculiar theological opinions. Large bouquets of natural flowers were both on the altar and in front of it, adding greatly to the beauty of the scene, and expressing the zealous piety of the worshipers, who desire, by thus contributing their floral gifts, to evince how earnest is their belief in that great mystery of faith—the Incarnation of the Son of God—which the Church this day celebrates the wide world over. At 9 o'clock the procession of acolytes, choristers and priests moved from the vestry into the sanctuary, headed by the incense bearer. Behind him came the processional cross-bearer, then a long file of surpliced choristers, and then the clergymen vested in soutan, surplice and stole, and each wearing on his head the Roman baretta. These were Fathers NOYES, of St. Alban's; FISSE and MILNES, of New-York, and DOWNIE, of Cold Spring. Closing the procession came Father MORRELL, habited as the other clergymen were, and wearing, in addition, a magnificent cope of white satin, trimmed with gold lace. An appropriate hymn, "Come all ye faithful," was sung as the procession wound its way into the sanctuary. The evening prayers were intoned by Rev. Father NOYES, and the lessons and epistle were read by Father MILNES. After the proper psalms were chanted, the anthem "Shout the Glad Tidings" was sung with excellent effect, and just before the sermon there was a splendid rendering of "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," in which the excellent training of the choir was made fully apparent.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father MORRELL, who took for his text Luke ii., 15: "And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into Heaven, the shepherds said one to another, let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us." The Rev. Father's discourse was an able exposition of the apparent design and intent embodied in the Incarnation, upon which he based many arguments in proof of the verity of the Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist. Afterward the choir sang a concerted *Magnificat* by PERABEAU, which was given with great effect, and after benediction by Father MORRELL, the procession moved back to the vestry.

Although the vespers ended at 10:30, the congregation remained to assist at the solemn high mass, which was begun at midnight precisely. The celebrant of this mass was Rev. Father NOYES; Deacon, Rev. Father MORRELL; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father DOWNIE. The following were the musical exercises of this mass: Processional hymn, "All My Heart This Night Rejoicing;" Introit—Anthem, "Arise and Shine," by Dr. ELVEY; Kyrie, from MOZART'S 12th Mass; Credo, by MERBECKE; Offertory, from GREATORIX; Sanctus, by CALKIN; Benedictus and Agnus Dei, by GRAY; Gloria in Excelsis, CALKIN'S, in B Flat; Nunc Dimittis, Gregorian. The same selections will be sung at the solemn high mass at 10:30 this morning.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

A large number of invited worshippers attended midnight mass at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, which was celebrated with all the pomp and grandeur peculiar to the Roman ritual. Rev. Dr McGLYNN, pastor of the Church, officiated as celebrant.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The coming of Christmas was announced to the busy denizens of Wall-street, at 2½ P. M., yesterday, by the bells of Trinity Church, which rang out clear and joyous in the pure and bracing air. Under the skillful manipulation of Mr. AYLIFFE, the following chimes and carols were rung:

1. The changes on eight bells. 2. Christmas greeting, "On Earth Peace and Good will Toward Men." 3. Carol, "The Christmas Tree." 4. "The Roman Soldier and the Children of Jerusalem." 5. "Watchman Tell Us of the Night." 6. "By thy Birth thou Holiest One." 7. Carol, "Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

Many people gathered about the vestibule of the church while the chimes were ringing, and the hurrying throng paused ever and anon to catch the notes which came down into the din of the streets.

While the bells were ringing, a throng of Sabbath School children and their teachers and friends gathered in the church, and when the chimes were over the children had their festival, with a most prolific Christmas tree waiting to have its boughs shaken by eager hands.

The exercises opened with the processional hymn, "Once in Royal David's City," which was followed by the evening prayer. The children then sung a carol, "Sing We Merry Christmas," &c. An address appropriate to the occasion was delivered, and the Christmas tree song, "Our Christmas Tree is Decked Once More," was sung by the children. After these exercises, the gifts were distributed at the tree, and the whole closed with the jubilant strains of the "Gloria in Excelsis."

Moore's Rural New-Yorker has just completed its twentieth volume, and publishes with the last number a very full and carefully prepared index, by which the value of the year's issues in a bound form will be much enhanced. The great popularity which the *New-Yorker* has attained is sufficient evidence of its merits. We anticipate that the future before it will be still more gratifying to the proprietor. The 1st of January number will be accompanied by a handsome and spirited picture, by NAST, of "The Coming Farmer" and his surroundings.

Harper's Bazar is very rich in fashion and other illustrations. The literary contents are of a high order. In fact this excellent and handsome weekly continually grows in attractiveness, and retains every newly added grace and good quality.

Harper's Weekly commences the year with renewed vigor and excellence. The reading contents are varied and well written, and the pictures are unusually good. Two portraits, Lord LYTTON and Queen VICTORIA, each first-class in its particular style, are in the number for Jan. 1.

WASHINGTON.

The Capital in the Christmas Holidays—Political Desertion—The Mexican Claims—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The political turmoil and confusion has given place to the usual holiday excitements, and, with the exception of the national calamity, alluded to elsewhere, there is very little of public importance to chronicle. To-day and yesterday the Capitol was deserted. The policemen and doorkeepers reigned supreme in the vast edifice, and not an official was to be seen there, except, perchance, a stray member of the House Committee on Post Offices, who was on his way to attend the meeting of that august body, which is at present engaged in endeavoring to prevent the erection of the New-York Post Office building. Nearly all the Committees of Congress have adjourned until the New Year, and, as a general thing, the host of speculators who follow in the wake of Congress, have taken a temporary leave of us. The hotels are not more than one-half full, and the stranger faces have nearly all disappeared from Pennsylvania-avenue. The business streets of the city were thronged to-day, and the Christmas trade is reported to have been excellent. The day was beautifully bright and fine, and the temperature is that of a mild Spring day.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

The House Post Office Committee met to-day to continue their investigation relative to the New-York Post Office, but Mr. MULLETT was unable to attend and the adjournment took place.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The President to-day issued an order, through General SHERMAN, assigning General TERRY to the command of Georgia as a District, under the Reconstruction acts, in addition to his duties as Commander of the Department of the South.

THE POSTAL TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Official proclamation is made to-day of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain, which will go into effect Jan. 1.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Secretary of State has issued the following notice:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1869.

Holders of claims against the Republic of Mexico that are entitled to be presented and proved before the Mexican Commission now sitting at Washington, and who have not presented the same, are hereby notified that the time for such presentation and proof will expire on the 31st day of March next, unless good cause for extension be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission. The statements of such claims, with the evidence to sustain them, duly authenticated, before a Consul officer of the United States, when taken without the United States, or before some person duly authorized to administer oaths when taken within the United States, will be received at the Department of State, and will be presented to the Commissioners, if found in due form. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, of Washington, has been appointed the agent of the United States to act on behalf of this Government for the several claimants whose claims may be presented through this Department.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.

GENERAL BADEAU.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General ADAM BADEAU, Captain United States Army, retired, is assigned to duty in the City of Washington.

ARMY.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Pay Department have been made: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel SIMEON SMITH is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of Louisiana. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE F. FEBIGER is relieved from duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of the Cumberland, and assigned as Chief of the Department of Louisiana. Brevet Colonel AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster in the Department of the Cumberland.

NAVY.

The following officers have been detached from the United States steamer *Powhatan* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant-Commanders J. N. Miller, Wm. Whitehead and Chas. McGregor; Master Wm. A. Morgan, Ensign A. Ross, Surgeon C. J. Clayborne, Passed Assistant Surgeon G. F. Winslow, Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, Chief Engineer J. S. Albert, First Assistant Engineer J. H. Morrison, Second Assistants S. F. Smith and R. W. Milligan, Third Assistant T. W. Fitch. Chaplain W. H. Stewart and Fleet Paymaster's Clerk have been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to settle their accounts.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The silk crop in Persia is a total failure.

E. RENAN has published an essay on *Constitutional Monarchy in France.*

Mr. SPURGEON has recovered sufficiently to go to Paris.

The road over the Simplon is blocked up with snow.

The Dalmatian insurgents are suffering terribly from the cold.

Dr. HAVILAND, one of the oldest members of the Royal College of Surgeons, is dead.

GARIBALDI, who has been ill, is now able to leave his bed.

The Grand Duke of TUSCANY is writing a commentary on the Book of Job.

The English at Hankow, in China, have an amateur dramatic company.

Sir HENRY BULWER is at Avignon, finishing his life of Lord PALMERSTON.

Mr. PEABODY'S expenses, for ten years, did not average £600 per annum.

In three weeks, 230,000 frogs were sent to Paris. They cost 13 francs per thousand.

The Knights of Malta have collected 130,000 francs to be presented to the Pope.

The English volunteers are to be supplied with Snider rifles.

Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE has accepted an appointment under the Russian Government.

A railway train was struck by an avalanche on Mount Cenis and thrown into a precipice.

The Paris Mint is about to issue new gold coins, of the value of £1 each, to be styled "internationals."

The Ex-King of Naples is in great financial embarrassment, his revenue being reduced to 10,900 francs per month.

The Prince Imperial has executed a bust of the Empress. M. CAMPEAUX is the sculptor who teaches him how to model.

A subscription list has been opened throughout Germany to raise $9,000 to complete a colossal statue of ARMINIUS—commenced in 1846.

An Ex-Ambassador of the late Neapolitan Government has a genuine Raphael on sale for which he asks £20,000.

Prince GALITZIN, known as a clever musician, was assassinated at Koslow, Russia, by three men disguised as priests.

The German naturalist, CARL VOGT, denies that he advocates the theory that men are descended from apes.

The English *Army and Navy Journal* says that it has been decided to abolish the rank of Cornet and Ensign.

The fullest liberty has been granted to the French theatrical managers to bring out the plays of VICTOR HUGO.

On the 2d of December, eighteenth anniversary of the *coup d'etat*, the *Emancipation*, a Republican paper of Toulouse, came out with a deep black border.

The *Echo* "understands" that the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, on account of his religious soundness, is the favorite for the Conservative leadership.

The meteorologists, in Constantinople, are making a move for the adoption of the centigrade system in place of the Fahrenheit and Raumur scales.

The Prince Imperial is to take part in Cabinet councils after the 1st of January. This overworked young gentleman will be fourteen next birthday.

The Dominicans have obtained permission to record daily the account of the sittings of the Ecumenical Council. The Jesuits are enraged at this concession.

A splendid marble colossal statue of ÆSCULAPIUS was found by a countryman in a field at Pozzuoli. It belongs to the best school of Roman art.

German philology has lost one of its oldest and most meritorious masters, ANTON WESTERMANN, born at Leipsic in 1806. He was indefatigable with his pen.

A new comet has been discovered at Marseilles by M. TEMPEL. It has no nucleus, and is advancing at the rate of one degree per day in right ascencion, and thirty-five minutes in declination.

"A Moldo-Wallachian Prince—whatever that may be—had his likeness taken by a photographer, and was so dissatisfied with the unflattering result that he declined to pay for it. Thereupon the photographer had a large number of copies struck off and offered them for sale [illegible]. The success of the experiment was prodigious; and the Prince awoke one morning and found himself—or rather his portrait—infamous!"

There are forty-one newspapers and six weekly literary and scientific journals published at Athens. The newspapers and literary journals published in the whole Kindom of Greece amount to ninety.

Miss FAITHFULL, who doubtless intends to remain so "until the end," delivered an address at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, Dec. 8, on "The Claims and Position of Women, with reference to their Higher Education."

A Russian officer serenaded PATTI with wind instruments, whereupon he received the following note from the Marquis: "Sir, do you take my wife for Jericho, that you besiege her heart with trumpets? But I pardon you because—I have laughed—CAUX."

The Saxon architect ZILLER, while conducting some excavations in Athens, has discovered the site of the Stadia of Lycurgus. This is the most important archæological discovery since 1862. The King of Greece has resolved to defray the expenses of further excavations.

An important trial for the forgery of a will has recently been decided at St. Petersburg. Over 300,000 roubles were involved. It was decided that the will was a forgery, after examining some 124 witnesses. The forger was sentenced to transportation to Archangel.

Since the election of O'DONOVAN ROSSA to Parliament, a number of letters have been addressed to him at the Chatham Convict Prison, with the letters "M. P." after his name. The principal work this convict M. P. performs is that of darning the convicts' stockings, at which he is said to be an expert hand.

The *Neue Freie Presse* tells the story of a young student at Prague, who, on applying for a certificate of his right to vote, to which he was fully entitled, was informed he had been dead for some time. Being incredulous, he was allowed to vote on signing a declaration that he was still alive.

"France has to-day institutions which can defend themselves, and the stability of which does not depend on the life of one man." NAPOLEON; speech from the throne, 1853. "As for order, (the preservation of the existing institutions of France,) I, (the one man,) answer, aid me, gentlemen, in saving liberty. NAPOLEON; address from the throne, 1869.

The *Court Journal* thinks that the French and Prussians are evidently having a game at "brag" with reference to their needle-guns, chassepots and cannons. A Prussian officer having invented a gun which fires twice as fast as the chassepot, a Frenchman has most obligingly invented a gun which fires twice as fast as the latest Prussian gun, and is loaded four loads at at time.

A young man recently arrived in Rome and presented himself before the Pope. "Six months ago," said he, "I had a swelling in the leg; the doctors condemned it to amputation, but I applied a piece of one of your old stockings to the swelling and it immediately disappeared." His Holiness, who happens to suffer from a swollen leg himself, was stupified at this sudden cure. The Pope's old stockings have ever since been at a high premium.

A "young gentleman, aged 8, whose head hardly reached the top of the dock," was sentenced by an English Magistrate "to be handed over to his parents and soundly flogged." That was "capital" punishment, but what was his offence? "He had placed some 'chairs' and stones on the line of a railway." Yet further we are told: "Even in the act of doing the thing, he was remonstrated with by a playmate," when he responded that he would "break his head if he interfered. When in prison he amused himself by "turning off the gas in the chapel, pulling down bell handles, tearing up his blankets, &c.

From the Police Court at Rotherham comes an account of a rather undesirable lover. He paid marked attentions to a young lady, proposed and was accepted. The lady had some money; he induced her to part with "various sums." Suddenly he became jealous of her, and without warning "struck her a violent blow in the face, knocked her down, dragged her by the hair of her head, kicked her, and knocked two or three of her teeth out." For this delicate mode of "making love," the gentleman in question was fined £20, sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor, and bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Steam Plowing in America.

From the Scientific American.

The time is coming when in many portions of the United States the steam plow will be permanently adopted. If, in a country of small farms like England, it can be made so useful as to render profitable lands which, without it, can only be worked at a loss, how much wider is its scope on our broad plantations, wide prairies, and river bottoms which are devoted to grain production.

The period is ripe for the introduction of a Yankee steam plow. Some inventors in this field have had the misfortune to live some years too early. But the inventive genius of the country is now fairly turned to the solution of the problem, and the steam plow of the time to come is now imperatively demanded.

In aiming at the production of a good steam plow, we think inventors have confined their efforts too closely to the imitation of the work of the common plow. Is it not quite possible that some other method of loosening the earth may be found to answer all the purposes of the furrow, without rendering large tractive power necessary?

The early, and still favorite method with gardeners, is forking or spading up the ground, and there can be no doubt that in this way the soil is better prepared for the reception of seed than by the use of the plow.

No mowing machine inventor has ever succeeded in applying other than human strength to the working of swinging blades or scythes, though many have sought to do so. It was not till the shearing principle as used in the common cutter bar was adopted that mowing machines found an abiding place.

But it may be objected that in plowing green sward it is essential to not break the earth to pieces, but to turn it over neatly, grass side down, so that the vitality of the grass roots may be destroyed and the turf may rot. We do not think the continuous furrow the only means whereby this may be accomplished, and we believe the plowing machine of the future will demonstrate the truth of our views.

A new locomotive plowing machine, capable of drawing a gang of plows through a stiff soil was recently tried at Rochester, it is said, with highly satisfactory results. The locomotive weighs scarcely more than two tons, but its tractive power is gained by a series of out-thrusting flukes in the traction wheels, which penetrate the earth, and are withdrawn by machinery inside as the wheels revolve. By this means the flukes only project from the wheels as they approach the earth on the under side of the wheel. There are springs attached to the flukes to relieve them when they come into contact with stones or other impenetrable substances. The plows are attached to this traction engine by chains, and at the trial three plows, each held in the usual manner by an attendant, were drawn in this way through a stubborn soil.

So much for the Rochester machine.

From New-Albany, Ind., we learn of a new steam plow, the invention of a citizen of that place, and which is described at length in the *Daily Ledger*: "The framework, in fact the entire machine, is of pipes. The driving wheels are geared positively, and are driven by vertical cylinders, the pistons of which are attached by an irregular eccentric motion, direct from the engine. In addition to this motion eight toggle joints joining levers, which simulate the motion of a horse's leg, assist the driving wheels when they fail in their traction."

A description given in the *Daily Ledger* is not so clear as to give a very distinct idea of this plow; but we gather that the plows proper are attached to beams, which are raised or lowered at will, and move along with the traction engine.

A California inventor has also recently taken out a patent for a steam plow, the general principle of which, like those described, is the drawing of plows by a traction engine. We are not aware that the English method of drawing gangs of plows across fields by a wire rope and drum finds much favor with American mechanics; but, if plows must be drawn through the earth after the old fashion, it seems a more economical plan than the use of traction engines for that purpose.

Aid for the Veterans—Proposed Reform in the Pension Law.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the New-York County Council of the Union League of America:

Whereas, The Union League of America used all its influence to sustain the cause of the Union in the late war, and, in doing so, gave ready aid to many brave men who went to fight our battles; and,

Whereas, We have now in our community many of those soldiers who lived to return to their homes, but who are disabled, and we have also the impoverished families of many who fell upon the field; and,

Whereas, We deem it to be our duty as loyal men to do all we can to assist the suffering survivors within reach of our aid and the indigent families of those beyond it; be it therefore

Resolved, That, as we deem it of lasting importance to this class of citizens that pensions be paid monthly, we heartily approve of the action of Congress, selecting the Postmaster-General to support a plan having this in view.

Resolved, That we hereby counsel the immediate indorsement of these resolutions by the subordinate Councils of the Union, and beg their early action thereupon.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by a special committee from this body to our Senators and members of Congress, now in Washington, with our request they they will do all in their power to make such a change in the Pension laws as will effect this important reform.

Resolved, That we request all loyal newspapers to use their influence to effect this change.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN preaches at Tammany, to-morrow evening, on "Old Fogies of the Bible," "Blackened Sepulchres" and "Cooper Institute Trustees." Victory for liberty of speech on Sunday! One man against 30,000 preachers!—*Advertisement.*

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL.—Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CLOTHIERS,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

Every style of fashionable clothing, ready-made and made to order.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,
No. 129 East 17th-st.
A. SUTTON.

Twenty-five thousand volumes English, French, German. All the Foreign and Home Periodicals and new Books.

Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.—*Advertisement.*

Take Notice.

The rooms of the Colton Dental Association will be open only from 9 to 11 o'clock to-day—Christmas; and are never open on Sunday.—*Advertisement.*

THERE IS BUT ONE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, and that one is GROVER & BAKER'S. Those who are misled into purchasing any other for family use soon discover their error.

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No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

CULVER—BAKER.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, Comstock's Landing, N. Y., by Rev. S. B. Bostwick, D. D., GEORGE B. CULVER, of Elizabeth, N. J., to LUCY C., daughter of I. V. Baker, Esq.

DURKIN—PRENTICE.—At Franklin, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. A. Jackson, WM. H. DURKIN, of Passaic, to LAVENIA PRENTICE.

DYKES—COOPER.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, at No. 116 Christopher-st., by Rev. C. C. Foote, Mr. WM. DYKES to Miss PHEBE COOPER, both of New-York.

INGERSOLL—OGILVIE.—At St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1869, by Rev. Daniel Lancaster, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. B. Ridgeway, D. D., JAMES H. INGERSOLL to IDA M., daughter of Wm. H. Ogilvie, Esq., all of this City.

KNOX—THOMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., Rev. JAMES H. MASON KNOX, D. D., to HELEN R., daughter of the late Judge Oswald Thompson, both of Philadelphia.

PHELPS—ARMOUR.—At No. 24 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., JOSEPH B. PHELPS to LUCRETIA L., youngest daughter of Geo. A. Armour, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

SURRE—VAN BOSKERCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. J. E. Cookman, MILTON S. SURRE to HARRIET D., daughter of Rev. John L. Van Boskerck, all of this City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Delevan, Ill., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1869, EMILY R. BALDWIN, aged 27 years, daughter of Caleb and Harriet A. Baldwin, of East Orange, N. J.

BEATTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 23, suddenly, LUCINDA RICE, wife of John P. Beatty, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at Norwalk, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on Monday, the 27th inst. Carriages will be in waiting for the friends of the family at depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11 o'clock A. M., on arrival of train.

COZZENS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 23, of heart disease, FREDERIC S. COZZENS, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. R. C. Smith, No. 201 Carleton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday next, 27th inst., at 9½ A. M., without further notice.

CRANDALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 22, MARTHA WEAVER, wife of Leland Crandall.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 232 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

HAYWARD.—At Tremont, on Thursday, Dec. 23, CHARLES HARRIS, son of Joseph and —— Hayward, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Tremont, West Farms.

INNES.—At No. 35 Willow Terrace, New-York City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1869, ISABELLA MERCER SUTER, wife of Robert U. Innes, of Inverness, Scotland.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 25, (Christmas Day,) at 1½ P. M., at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, corner of 74th-st. and 4th-av.

☞ The Edinburgh *Scotsman* and Inverness papers will please copy.

LILLIE.—At Toms River, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 22, BENJAMIN HOLT LILLIE, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his brother in-law, H. J. Hunting, No. 22 East 48th-st., without further notice.

LOCKWOOD.—In New-London, on Thursday, Dec. 23, Mrs. SALLY LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Stephen Lockwood, formerly of this City.

OGILBY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 24, ANNA SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John D. Ogilby, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PLOWMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, Mr. JOHN PLOWMAN, aged 78 years.

The funeral takes place on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from No. 190 East 51st-st.

RUSSELL.—On Friday, Dec. 24, Captain BENJAMIN RUSSELL, of this City, aged 62 years.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral, to take place at his late residence, No. 145 East 48th-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 24, after a short illness, CHARLES C. TAYLOR, only son of Henry and Sarah Taylor, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 253 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday, Dec. 24, of scarlet fever, WALTER, the son of Edward M. and Belinda Townsend, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday.

[illegible]—At Wyckoff, [illegible] CHARLES A. V[illegible] [illegible] of New-York.

The funeral services will be held at Wyckoff on Friday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Saturday, Dec. 25. Carriages will be in attendance at the Erie Railroad Ferry, at the foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M. on that day, to meet the Erie train arriving at that time. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Owing to the withdrawal of the 8 o'clock P. M. train on the Allentown route, the "Through Western Mails" in the afternoon will, until further notice, close at this office at 3 o'clock and be dispatched by the 5 o'clock train on the Allentown route, reaching Cincinnati at 9:30 P. M., (28½ hours,) Chicago at 6:50 A. M., (37 hours and 50 minutes,) and St. Louis at 4 P. M., (47 hours.) A mail will also be dispatched by the 6:30 train on the Erie Railroad, closing at this office at 4:30 o'clock.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Madison-av., corner of 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
A special meeting of the Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, to take proper action in respect to the sudden death of that distinguished and patriotic citizen, Hon. E. M. Stanton, late Secretary of War.
CHARLES BUTLER, Vice-President.

FLOWERS FOR PARLOR WINDOWS,
With or without pedestals or stands, wholesale or retail, at KELTY'S furniture store, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

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With a Preliminary Chapter on the Origin and Early History of the Regiment; Summary of its History since the War, and a
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 24, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	31	Erie Pref	39
2,500	P., F. W. & C. 1st bet. call	102	20000	N. Y. Cen. & H. Certif., b. c.	82
5	B'k of Comm'h	112	20000	do b60	82
300	West. U. Tel	33	500	L. S. & M. S. R.	85¾
50	do	33⅛	600	do bet. call.	85¾
300	Quicksilver	15⅛	1000	Reading b5	100
5	Pacific Mail	49	8	Panama R	200
100	do	48⅛	700	Chic. & N. W	68⅝
200	do	48⅛	1500	do	68½
20	do	48⅝	600	do	68⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	19¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82
10	U. S. Ex	50	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	105¼
100	Adams Ex	61	200	do	104⅞
50	Erie	22⅛	100	do	105
100	do	22¼	200	do s15	105
100	do	22⅛	100	Mil. & St. P	73¼

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅞	$50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	114⅜
100,000	do	119	145,000	do	114⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62 b3	113¼	20,000	do	115
20,000	do	113¼	60,000	do	115⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112¼	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. c	109
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. n s3	114⅛	43,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	29¾	50	La. Sh. & M. S.	85⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 6s	93	100	do bet. call	85⅛
5,000	La. 6s, n.	62¾	500	do	85⅛
5,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds	62⅞	400	Chi. & N. W.	68⅞
12,000	do	63	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82¼
3,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103	100	Mil. & St. P.	73¼
2,000	P. R. 7s, G'd M.	93¾	38	Del., Lac. & W. R.	107⅜
200	W. U. Tel	32⅞	40	do	107⅜
200	do bet. call	32¾	100	Ohio & Miss	23⅞
100	Mariposa Pf.	15¾	300	do	23¾
15	Adams Ex	60⅜	300	Col. C. & I. C. R.	19⅜
25	Am. M. U. Ex	38	60	Chic., B. & Q.	148
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	86⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf., bet. call	107⅞
100	Erie	21⅞	100	do	108
100	Erie R. Pf.	39	150	Chi. & Alton	141
600	Reading	99⅞			
300	Mich. Cen. R.	117			

FRIDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

This has been almost a *dies non* on the Stock Exchange, and the business generally in Wall-street was of a Holiday dullness. The Exchange Board paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the great and lamented War Secretary, Hon. E. M. STANTON, by adjourning over on the announcement of his death this morning, and this action cut short the usual half-day's work on the eve of Christmas. There was not much done among the Brokers on the Street, and all business was over at an early hour in the afternoon. The following quotations were reported at 3 o'clock. Gold was a fraction easier than on Thursday, and the Foreign Exchanges were held firm on the basis of 108¾@109 ₱ cent., 60 days, London. The Bank Averages for the five days of the week show a decrease of $1,738,916 in Loans; $1,648,118 in Gold; $318,281 in Greenbacks, and $3,907,869 in the general line of Deposits. The Treasury Office received, during the five days, $1,123,805 for Gold Customs, and paid out on Gold Interest $1,749,126, of which $1,457,500 was on prepayments of the January Interest to-day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 24.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115	115
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	44½	45
North Carolina Bonds, new	29¾	29¾
New-York Central and Hudson	86¾	87¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	81⅝	82
Reading Railroad	99¾	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	105	104⅞
Northwestern Common	68½	68½
Northwestern Preferred	82	82
Pacific Mail Company	48⅜	48¼
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	85¼
St. Paul Common	72⅞	73
Lake Shore	85¾	85⅝
Erie	21¾	22¼
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¾

GOLD INTEREST OF PUBLIC FUNDS—JANUARY, 1870.

Loan.	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
6 ₱ ct. of 1861-81	$282,732,000	3 ₱ cent.	$8,481,960
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1865	332,000,000	3 ₱ cent.	9,989,970
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1867	379,506,000	3 ₱ cent.	11,385,180
6 ₱ ct. 5-20s, 1868	42,539,000	3 ₱ cent.	1,276,170
5 ₱ ct. of 1858-74	20,000,000	2½ ₱ cent.	500,000
5 ₱ ct. of 1860-71	7,022,000	2½ ₱ cent.	175,550
Oregon 6 ₱ ct.	1,091,000	3 ₱ cent.	32,730
Total	$1,065,889,000		$31,841,560

STATE, RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS—JAN., 1870.

Name.	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
N. Y. State Bounty	$26,862,000	3½ ₱ cent.	$940,170
N. Y. Loans, Quar'y	18,106,000	1½ ₱ cent.	270,000
Ohio State Loans	10,532,000	3 ₱ cent.	315,960
Indiana State Loans	7,195,000	3&2½ ₱ c.	199,200
N. J. State Loans	3,196,000	3 ₱ cent.	95,880
Mo. State Loans	16,084,000	3 ₱ cent.	482,250
Illinois State Loans	5,975,000	3 ₱ cent.	179,250
Rhode Is. St. Loans	3,088,000	3 ₱ cent.	92,640
Michigan St. Loans	5,645,000	3 ₱ cent.	169,350
Conn. State Loans	6,675,000	3 ₱ cent.	200,250
Kentucky St. Loan	3,619,000	3 ₱ cent.	108,570
Kansas State Loans	1,095,000	3½ ₱ cent.	38,325
S. C. State Loans	5,407,000	3 ₱ cent.	164,210
Alabama St. Loans	4,375,000	2½ & 4 ₱ c.	124,370
California Loans	4,696,000	3½ ₱ cent.	*164,360
Central Pacific Bonds	24,371,000	3 ₱ cent.	*731,130
Union Pacific Bonds	27,111,000	3 ₱ cent.	*813,330
U. S. Pacific Bonds	62,625,000	3 ₱ cent.	1,878,750
Fort Wayne stock	19,716,000	1¾ ₱ cent.	345,000
Cal. State Aid Bonds	1,500,000	3½ ₱ cent.	*52,500
Mich. Central stock	8,477,000	3 ₱ cent.	423,800
Farmer's Trust	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
Third-avenue Savings	5,148,000	3 ₱ cent.	154,440
National Trust	1,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	40,000
Atlantic Savings	2,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	70,000
Chic. & N. W. Road	14,555,000	4 ₱ cent.	582,200
Chic. & N. W. Pref'd	17,856,000	5 ₱ cent.	892,200
New-Haven Road	6,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	300,000
Merch't Clerks' Sav'g	2,500,000	3&2 extra.	125,000
Harlem Stock	7,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	280,000
Hartford & N. Haven.	3,300,000	$3 ₱ share.	99,000
Dubuque & Sioux City	3,662,000	5 ₱ cent.	183,000
Union Express	5,000,000	$3 ₱ share.	150,000
Norwich & Wor. Road	2,363,000	5 ₱ cent.	118,000
Manhattan Savings	6,000,000	3 ₱ cent.	180,000
Brooklyn Savings	7,000,000	3½&4 ₱ ct.	262,500
East River Savings	2,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	70,000
Broadway Savings	1,600,000	3 ₱ cent.	48,000
New-York Savings	1,300,000	3 ₱ cent.	39,000
Mech. & T'ds Savings	3,000,000	3 1 extra.	120,000
Reading Railroad	27,500,000	5 ₱ cent.	1,375,000

*Payable in gold coin.

BANK DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED—JANUARY, 1870.

Bank.	Capital.	Half Yearly.	Amount.
Bank of America	$3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	$150,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	6 ₱ cent.	240,000
Chatham	450,000	8 ₱ cent.	36,000
North America	1,000,000	3½ ₱ cent.	35,000
Ninth National	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
East River	350,000	4 ₱ cent.	14,000
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	5 ₱ cent.	75,000
People's Bank	412,500	5 ₱ cent.	20,625
Oriental	300,000	5 ₱ cent.	15,000
Hanover	1,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	40,000
Fourth National	5,000,000	4 ₱ cent.	200,000
Market	1,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	50,000
Central National	3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	150,000
Grocers' Bank	300,000	5 ₱ cent.	15,000
Bank of New-York	3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	150,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	6 ₱ cent.	60,000
Park Bank	2,000,000	7 ₱ cent.	140,000
Atlantic	300,000	4 ₱ cent.	12,000
Marine Bank	400,000	6 ₱ cent.	24,000
Butchers' & Drovers'	800,000	5 ₱ cent.	40,000
Merchants' Bank	3,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	150,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	5 ₱ cent.	500,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24.

General balance yesterday	$85,275,532 96
Gold receipts	1,268,919 66
Gold payments	1,651,239 94
Gold balance	77,028,392 80
Currency receipts	2,016,632 98
Currency payments	419,185 89
Currency balance	7,107,744 67
General balance	86,496,121 16
Customs	315,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	690,000 00

The Bank of Commerce has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.* on its Capital of ten million of dollars, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. will pay the January Gold Coupon on the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Southern Branch of the Missouri Pacific Road—Neosho Valley Railroad.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 8, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,074,515 .. Decrease ..	£3,949
Public deposits	5,342,955 .. Increase ..	871,359
Other deposits	17,696,162 .. Decrease ..	56,796

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£13,811,936 .. No alteration.	
Other securities	16,397,604 .. Increase ..	£227,137
Notes unemployed	9,910,680 .. Increase ..	593,225

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,872,810, being a decrease of £315,175; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,767,610, showing an increase of £239,279 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,767,610	[illegible]
Reserve	10,894,300	[illegible]
Notes in circulation	22,872,810	[illegible]
Rate of discount	3 per ct.	2 per ct.
Consols	92⅛	92⅜
French Rentes	72f. 30c.	71f. 70c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Dec. 10 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Dec. 2. Francs.	Dec. 9. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,372,828,350	1,350,537,800
Bank notes to order	48,943,598	48,[illegible]
Treasury account	222,305,969	218,738,166
Current accounts	322,934,101	354,150,648
Current branch banks	45,118,877	43,779,358
Dividends payable	258,477	251,472
Discounts	8,459,748	8,[illegible]
Rediscounted	991,680	991,680
Sundries	10,103,207	9,703,541
Total	2,248,301,307	2,252,123,792
Cash in hand	1,222,508,867	1,244,246,124
Commercial bills overdue	994,774	329,784
Commercial not yet due	309,841,100	319,067,353
Commercial branch banks	302,234,930	285,252,929
Advances on bullion	21,439,200	21,616,000
Branch banks	2,002,980	1,902,080
French public securities	19,853,000	22,619,409
Branch banks	8,989,600	8,894,760
On railway shares, &c.	40,172,160	[illegible]
By the branch banks	33,094,450	33,287,650
On Credit Foncier	1,122,609	1,124,200
Branches	1,227,280	1,298,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	3,171,784	9,057,684
Expenses and management	2,505,975	2,541,841
Sundries	8,609,869	7,118,097
Total	2,248,301,307	2,252,123,792

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,094,343; amount marketed, $733,814.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., which is the second such dividend this year.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 24, 1869, $2,976,438.

The London *Times* of Dec. 10 announces the decease of Mr. THOMAS FIELDEN, of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, at the age of 79. Mr. FIELDEN was head of the firms of FIELDEN BROTHERS, Manchester; FIELDEN BROTHERS, of Waterside, and FIELDEN BROTHERS & Co., of Liverpool.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co. offer for sale an issue of fifty-year seven per cent. (coin) First Mortgage and Convertible Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest; and earnestly recommend the loan as a substantial and profitable investment.

The receipts of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the past two months were as follows:

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
October	$233,328	$728,044	$44,715
November	274,636	298,027	23,391

The net earnings for the first eleven months of 1869 show an increase over the corresponding period of 1868, of $192,596.

We are informed that "the branch road to Louisville, fifty-three miles long, which has been constructed by the Ohio and Mississippi Company within the past year, will be completed in January, opened for traffic on the 1st March next, and will become an important feeder to the main road. The whole length of roads owned and operated by this Company will then be 393 miles—all in excellent condition, and uniting the three large Cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville."

The Merchants' National Bank has declared a half yearly Dividend of *five ₱ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank has declared *three ₱ cent.* half yearly interest, and an extra dividend of *one ₱ cent.* to Depositors, payable Jan. 17, making, with the July dividends, *eight ₱ cent.* to depositors in all the year 1869.

The Railroad Progress of the Country.

From the American Railroad Journal, Dec. 25.

In reviewing the history of our national development during the year now drawing to a close, no one element of our material progress is more noticeable than the rapid extension of our railroad system throughout all parts of the country. At the beginning of 1869 there were 42,272 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, and at the present time there are at least 50,000 miles finished, or in an advanced stage of construction. In every State and Territory we find the people busily engaged in the important work of laying the foundations of future railroads, some of local and others of national importance. The number of these enterprises now under way is not far from 300. Each State in the Union has, on an average, seven or eight separate railroads now in the course of construction. Maine has 8; New-Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 6; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 5; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 32; Delaware, 5; Maryland, 7; West Virginia, 1, (the Chesapeake and Ohio,) and probably others; Ohio, 12; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 12; Michigan, 13; Wisconsin, 5; Minnesota, 7; Iowa, 13; Missouri, 12; Nebraska, 3; Kansas, 9; Arkansas, 3; Texas, 4; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 3; Alabama, 6; and in the Southern Atlantic States at least twenty great works are reported in various stages of progress—some lately undertaken and others in a forward state of completion. Many of these roads are hundreds of miles in length, tapping richly fertile and hitherto undeveloped agricultural districts, and drawing within the busy circle of the world's activities and industries sections before inaccessible, that at no distant day will add many millions annually to the material wealth of the nation. A very moderate estimate gives the aggregate length of the roads now in progress at not less than 15,000 miles, the greater part of which will be opened to business within the next two or three years.

So rapid is the extension of our railroad system throughout certain sections of the West and South, as yet but partially developed and thinly settled, that it has been feared by some that these great enterprises were being pushed to completion in advance of the commercial requirements of the country; and that to the withdrawal from the uses of commerce of the many millions needed for purposes of construction and equipment might be attributed in a great degree the spasms to which the money market has been subjected from time to time during the past year.

We do not consider this fear well grounded, however. The purchase of Government bonds for the sinking fund is constantly throwing large sums of money on the market to seek investment, and the inducements offered by the railroad companies for the purchase of their interest-bearing bonds, is attracting a considerable share of this unemployed capital. There is more reason to fear that the active competition among the agents of rival enterprises has led, in some instances, to unwarranted statements and extravagant promises concerning the prospective business and earnings of certain roads now in contemplation or already building; but the purchaser finds his best guarantee in the character and reputation of the agent, as no house of good standing would lend its name and influence in support of any false or exaggerated statement made in the name of the company whose bonds it is negotiating.

To those who have carefully and intelligently studied the progress of railroad construction during the past five years, it is evident that our capitalists are fully impressed with the necessity for building better and more substantial roads than were formerly deemed necessary. The foolish policy adopted in former years, of using only the cheapest materials and performing the work of construction in a hasty and imperfect manner and at the smallest possible cost, has led to evils which have gradually, but surely, worked out their own cure. Steel rails are now being manufactured at home and imported from abroad in large quantities, and are rapidly superseding iron rails, notwithstanding their greater cost; improved joints of various patterns, nearly all possessing merits peculiar to themselves, are replacing the old-fashioned chairs which afford but little security against breakage, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the quality of the rolling stock with which all of the new and many of the old roads are being equipped. The accommodations now offered for passenger travel on our principal through roads to the West are of the most superior order; and instead of the hard riding and uncomfortable cars formerly employed, we have coaches fitted up in a style of unrivaled elegance, and provided with every convenience essential to the comfort of the traveling public. All these are gratifying evidences of the substantial progress of the nation toward a higher and more perfect civilization, and in them we also find a bright promise for the future of the railroad interests of the country.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $250,000 of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as a good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000, at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ¼ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. Interest payable April and October, at the Bank of America in New-York. There is not in existence a more reliable security than the Bonds of this Corporation.

For the present we offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest. For circulars and further information, apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; Indianapolis and Vincennes First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, strongly guaranteed; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	13	Spir. Turpentine, bbls	80
Beeswax, pkg	1	Tar, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	2,701	Pitch, bbls	80
Cottonseed, bags	370	Resin, bbls	250
Copper, bbls	46	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	742
Copper, cakes	200	Peanuts, bags	208
Dried Fruit, pkgs	115	Pork, pkgs	431
Eggs, bbls	369	Beef, pkgs	58
Flour, bbls	10,379	Cutmeats, pkgs	551
B. W. Flour, pkgs	360	Lard, pkgs	86
Wheat, bushels	9,076	Butter, pkgs	1,900
Corn, bushels	2,136	Cheese, pkgs	2,078
Malt, bushels	460	Dead Hogs, No.	1,860
Barley, bushels	1,200	Oil Cake, pkgs	360
Oats, bushels	20,495	Whisky, bbls	1,483
Beans, bushels	1,755	Wool, bales	151
Meal, bbls	820	Tobacco, hhds	28
Meal, bags	1,050	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,001
Hops, bales	428	Starch, pkgs	100
Leather, sides	15,176		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—1,141 bales Cotton, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 2,657 bbls. Resin, 50 bales Hops, 7,853 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Speedwell*, for Gibraltar—200 boxes Perfumery, 1,847 bbls. Flour, 20,000 gallons Petroleum, 200 boxes Florida Water, 2 cases Tobacco.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—6,633 bushels Corn, 31 pkgs Tobacco, 30 bales Skins, 150 bales Palm Leaves, 331 tierces Beef, 33 cases Essential Oil, 2 cases Seeds, 63 bbls Shoe Pegs, 394 bales Cotton, 9,918 lbs Bacon, 4 cases Hardware, 12 tierces Casings, 25,100 lbs Cheese, 24 hhds Bark, 1 case Rubber, 4 cases Peppermint Oil, 25 bags Snake Root, 14 cases Nutmegs, 15 boxes Potash, 135 boxes Camphor.

By the bark *Maria Adelaide*, for Gibraltar,—124,309 gallons Refined Petroleum, 6,000 Staves.

By the brig *Shasta*, for Lisbon,—15,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Staves.

ASHES—Have been dull, but steady at $7 37@$7 62 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a very limited demand for all articles in this line, but no change of moment has been noted in prices. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 55; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$3 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in demand. We quote: Common Hard at $6@$10, Croton at $16@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in very light request, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@47c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is salable at $2 for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but quoted about steady; 493 bags Rio, by the *Merrimac*, changed hands on private terms. We quote: Java at 21½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 19c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@19c.; Manila, 10c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady but not active. Sales, 2,786 bales, (of which 198 bales were to arrive,) including 1,018 bales to spinners, 845 bales to shippers, and 923 bales to speculators. Also, 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for May, private terms; 100 bales do., for June, private terms; 400 bales do., for December, private settlement; 100 bales do., for December, 24 11-16c.; 400 bales do., for January, private terms; 100 bales do., for January, 24¾c.; 400 bales do., for February, 25c.; 100 bales do., for April, 25¾c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23¾c.	23¾c.	24c.	24¼c.
Good Ordinary	24¼c.	24½c.	24½c.	24⅞c.
Low Middling	24⅝c.	24⅞c.	25⅛c.	25⅜c.
Middling	25¼c.	25⅜c.	25½c.	25⅝c.
Good Middling	25¾c.	26c.	26¼c.	26⅜c.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	23,121
Receipts last week	28,349
Receipts the preceding week	20,996
Receipts since Sept. 1	304,765
Receipts since Jan. 1	657,398
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	1,535
Exports since Sept. 1	140,465
Exports since Jan. 1	325,068
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,567
Estimated stock here	25,500

FISH—Business has been on a limited scale within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5; very inferior to good extra State at $5 20@$5 60; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$5 00
Extra State	5 20@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 65@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 509 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$6 15 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 15@[illegible] for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 [illegible] for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is very quiet at about [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Caloric, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls.

FRUIT—Business has been quite dull in this line, as a rule; 3,500 boxes Layer Raisins, new crop, have been sold at $4 10@$4 15 ₱ box, and job lots of other articles within our range. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 10; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 [illegible]@$3 60 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 25c.@26½c.; Figs, 12c.@26½c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, particularly No. 2 Spring (in which the dealings have been most liberal in amount) and Amber Winter, prices closing with more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 108,000 bushels, in lots, including White Western at $1 [illegible]; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 25@$1 33, chiefly at $1 33, delivered; ordinary No. 1 Spring on private terms; No. 2 Spring at $1 12@$1 24, chiefly at $1 23½@$1 24, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; White Genesee at $1 50; Amber State at $1 33@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated Mixed Western; $1 10@$1 11 for Sound Mixed Western, chiefly $1 11 in store; 90c.@97c. for Yellow and White Southern and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is very quiet at $1 03@$1 07 for Western and Jersey; $1 12@$1 16 for State ₱ bushel. Barley continues in light request at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 08 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules quiet at from $1 10@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats are in light demand at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 27,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@63½c. from depot and delivered, for heated and choice Western; 63c.@65c. for State; 57c.@61c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 7,853 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 15,000 bushels Wheat for Lisbon, and 6,633 bushels Corn for Bremen.

HAY, &c.—Bale Hay is in request and firm in price at from 80c.@90c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 75c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been inactive, yet steady; 600 City Slaughter changed hands at 10½c. ₱ lb. We quote *Dry Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, selected; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Rio Hacha, 17@20 lbs., 16½c.@17½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahai, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@28 lbs., 20@21c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18@20c.; Southern, 12@16 lbs., 19c.@21c., currency. *Dry Salted Hides* thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 28@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Savanilla, 26@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@19c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Rio Grande, 40@60 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; California, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@11c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 50@80 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency. *Upper Leather Hides* thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@18 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 39½c.@40½c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@33c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 22c.@24c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides* thus: Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c.@11c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold.

HOPS—Continue active, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 15c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 15c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@8c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 428 bales; exports, 50 bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS, in his circular of this date, says: "But few Hops have changed hands, the views of holders and buyers being wide apart. Our quotations are continued without change. Receipts of the week, 2,697 bales. Total receipts of the season, 77,355 bales. Export clearances last week, 3,448 bales. Total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 36,683 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date Dec. 11: 'Our market, which ruled weak at the commencement of the past week, is now much firmer, and prices must be considered decidedly stronger, with a tendency to advance at the first appearance of business, and as our stock of new growths is now so much reduced as to be inadequate to meet any increase of demand, we shall not be surprised, as soon as the holidays are over, to see a general clearance at higher prices. New Americans still pour in bountifully, and too fast for present demands, while the anxiety shown in several quarters to sell at any price has had a depressing effect upon values, which is not likely to be recovered until after the turn of the year, when, with diminished imports, we may expect matters to improve. The Bavarian market is reported exceedingly firm, and higher prices are now asked for the few samples offering. Belgian accounts show weaker quotations, owing to the disposition lately shown by some large holders to realize.' The following compilation of figures and estimates is from the pen of a prominent New-York Hop merchant: *Production of 1869.*—New-York State, 50,000 bales; Wisconsin, 20,000 bales; Michigan, 4,000 bales; other Western States, 2,000 bales; Eastern, 5,000 bales; total, 81,000 bales; Canada to New-York State, 4,000 bales; grand total, 85,000 bales. *Arrivals at New-York from all Points.*—September, 4,406 bales; October, 20,622 bales; November, 38,202 bales; to Dec. 11, 7,608 bales; total, 70,838 bales. Above composed of—Crop of 1868, 8,000 bales; crop of 1869, 62,838 bales; total, 70,838 bales. *Exports from New-York*—September, 6,208 bales; October, 9,664 bales; November, 13,460 bales; to December 10, 2,498 bales; total, 31,830 bales. Above composed of—Crop of 1868, 6,000 bales; crop of 1869, 25,830 bales; total, 31,830 bales. *Known and Estimated Disposal of Growth of 1869*—Exported to Dec. 10, 25,830 bales; purchased by Eastern brewers direct from growers, 12,278 bales; purchased by Western brewers direct from growers, 7,638 bales; purchased by brewers from New-York dealers, 10,254 bales; total, 56,000 bales. Remainder of stock of 1869 in hands of New-York dealers, 17,000 bales; growers' and dealers' hands, New-York State, 10,000 bales; growers' and dealers' hands, Wisconsin, 1,000 bales; growers' and dealers' hands, other Western States, 500 bales; growers' and dealers' hands, Eastern, 500 bales; total, 29,000 bales. Grand total, 85,000 bales. *Summary*—United States crop, growth of 1869, 81,000 bales; Canadian received into the United States, free and in bond, 4,000 bales; on hand 1st September, 1869, growth of 1868, 15,000 bales; total, 100,000 bales. *Condition of this stock 15th December, 1869*—Disposed of as per estimate, 56,000 bales; Yearlings exported and sold to brewers since Sept. 1, 8,000 bales; stock of 1869 still available, 29,000 bales; stock of Yearlings in New-York, 7,000 bales; total, 100,000 bales. *Remaining Stock*—New-York dealers and holders, 17,000 bales; growers and dealers in country, 12,000 bales; stock of Yearlings, 7,000 bales; total, 36,000 bales. Estimated consumption of United States for 1869-70, 100,000 bales. Stock of Yearlings in brewers' hands 1st September, 1869, 15,000 bales; amount of 1869's gone into brewers' hands, 30,000 bales; total stock of old and new available for consumption, 36,000 bales; total, 81,000 bales. Deficiency of stock required for wants of United States till next crop is secured, 19,000 bales. The above figures agree with our views with but few exceptions. In the first place, we think our friend underestimates the growth of 1869, particularly this (New-York) State, by at least 20,000 bales; our opinion being, that the growth of New-York is nearer 70,000 than 50,000 bales. We base our estimate upon the heavy receipts in this market, which already amount to nearly his estimate of the entire growth of the United States crop of 1869, and yet, according to his figures, there remained 21,000 bales new in growers' and country dealers' hands on the 15th inst. We will say, that amount has since been reduced to 18,000 bales by shipments to this market—add this to the 70,000 bales new received here, and we have 88,000 bales. Then again he says, up to the 15th inst., 20,000 bales were purchased by brewers direct from growers; these we suppose to be all new Hops, bought by country brewers, which added to the 88,000 bales, gives us 108,000 bales of the new growth, instead of 81,000, as he has it."

HEMP—Has been in light demand at about previous figures, including American at $195@$210 for undressed, and $270@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5½c., gold; Manila, 14½c.@14½c., gold; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 75 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quiet, as a rule, since our last, though no material change has been noticed in prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 30c.@35c. ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 15,176 Sides.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been inactive since our last at essentially unchanged quotations.

METALS—There has been very little call for any article in this line, and prices have been generally quoted nominally unaltered, including Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $36@$37; American Forge, $33@$35; Scotch Pig, $33@$36; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82 50@$87 50 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 20@$6 75, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 12½@$6 25, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35c.@36c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 30½c.@30¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $6 75@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Of New Orleans there have been sales of 280 bbls., part at auction, at from 75c.@79c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds neglected. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 28c.@45c.; English Islands at 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@80c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@32c.
Cuba, Clayed	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	42c.@45c.
Porto Rico	45c.@65c.
English Islands	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted firm, with sales reported of 6,250 bbls. strained, nearly all at $2 10; also, 180 bbls. No. 2 at $2 40@$2 50; 125 bbls. No. 1 at $2 90@$3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 250 bbls.; exports, 2,657 bbls. Tar has been quiet and irregular; 50 bbls. Washington changed hands at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, and sales have been reported of 425 bbls., in lots, at 42c.@42½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, [illegible]; Resin, [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 55; Pitch, $3 40@$3 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.@80c., for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 02½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Sperm at $1 80; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 42½@$1 45; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 43c.@44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered more freely at a further reduction in prices, yet has been only moderately sought after, on the basis of 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c., in bulk, here, with sales of 1,800 bbls. reported; 20½c.@21c. for Crude, in shipping order; 21c. for Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, with sales of 300 bbls., ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; in Philadelphia, 300 bbls. arrived, making the whole receipts there 3,397 bbls. Refined Oil has attracted less attention, and has been weak, though on [illegible] less offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,300 bbls. Standard White, for December, various deliveries within the month, chiefly at 31c.; 4,500 bbls. do., January to April, at 31c.; [illegible] bbls. do., March to June, at 31¼c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. Standard White, for December delivery, at 29¾c.@30c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., January to March, inclusive, at about 31c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 742 bbls.; at Philadelphia 3,200 bbls., making the week's arrivals there 3,800 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 144,309 gallons for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, is in better supply, and heavy at 37c.@38c., with sales reported of 2,500 cases at 37½c., and prime White [illegible] ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 10c.@10½c., in bbls., and 15c.@16½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull on the spot, but fairly active for forward delivery. Prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 50 for Old Western Mess; $30@$30 50 for New Mess; $27@$29 50 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess; $23 50@$26 25 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, and $27 for Rumps ₱ bbl. Also, 1,750 bbls. New Mess, seller February, at $29 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and lower at from 12½c.@16½c., chiefly at 12c. for Western, and 13c.@13¼c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats are inactive at drooping rates; sales have been confined to equal to 95 packages at 12c.@12¼c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 16¼c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon is in more request at, however, irregular figures; sales 350 boxes, including Cumberland for January and February delivery at about 14¼c., and Short Rib at 16½c., ₱ lb. Lard is in very limited demand at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 16½c.@18¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@17c. for City, and 17c.@17½c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 1,250 tcs. prime Western Steam, for February delivery, part at 18c., sellers' options, ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive at $4@$13 for Old, and $11@$17 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$28, and India Mess at $27 50@$31 ₱ tierce; sales, 60 tierces. Beef Hams are in light request at from $30@$32 50 for New, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter is dull and weak, including State, common to prime, at 33c.@43c.; Fancy, 43c.@46c.; and Western, including prime, 20c.@23c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,900 packages. Cheese continues in light demand at from 10c.@17¼c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 2,078 boxes.

RICE—Has been inactive and heavy, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—A moderate call has been noted for Bombay Linseed, of which some 8,600 bags have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet. Prices have not varied essentially.

SOAP—Continues inactive since our last, including Castile at 13c.@13¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand, including Honduras Deer, 42c.@44c.; San Juan, 40c.@41c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 45c.@48c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 46@48c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@36c.; Para, 47c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 53c.@55c.; Matamoras, 53c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 47c.@50c.; Cape, 42c.@45c.; Madras, each, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, each, 47c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been very dull, but quoted about steady, to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 379 bbls. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demarara at 10½c.@13½c., chiefly at 10½c.@11c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c., ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11½c.@12¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in light demand at from 13½c.@15c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 50,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10½c.; also 68,500 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17¼c., and 29,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@$1, chiefly at 99c. ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,483 bbls.

TEAS—Have been inactive at about former quotations, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 75c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The main inquiry has been for Seed Leaf, within our former range. Sales, 74 hhds. Kentucky on private terms; 658 cases Seed Leaf, part at 22c., with 150 bales Yara and 50 bales Havana on private terms. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¾c.; Common Leaf, 9¾c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10¾c.@11¾c.; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13½c.; Selections, 13c.@15c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery Lots, 25c.@35c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@50c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@55c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 80c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@80c.; II Cut, $1 02½@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WOOL—There has been a very moderate call for all descriptions, but the principal holders have not been pressing their supplies on the market, and desirable lots of domestic have been quoted about steady.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents, ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
¾ and ½ blood Fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@63
Extra and XX Fleece	46@53
¾ and ½ blood Fleece	40@49
Common and ¼ Fleece	40@49
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@46
¾ and ½ blood Fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ Fleece	44@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common Fleece	25@28
Common Fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	26@30
Black Fleece	20@21
California.	
Spring Clip, A P.	30@31
Spring Clip, A 1.	28@30
Spring Clip, A 2.	27@30
Spring Clip, B.	24@27
Spring Clip, S.	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	20@23
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1.	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2.	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	20@23
Full Clip and Lamb, S.	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, Extra	30@40
Pulled, Super	30@38
Pulled, Low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	38@43
Western lime pulled	38@42
Southern lime pulled	35@40
Tub washed	52@57

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker and firmer, chiefly in the Grain line. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 4¼d.@4½d. by steam and 4d. by sail ₱ bushel; 30 tons Tallow, by steam, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 60 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Marseilles, a British bark with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Bilboa, an American brig with 1,300 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For a Baltic port, a British ship with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

At Weehawken Yards, this morning, trade was very slow. The supplies were short, yet there were some good cattle on hand. This state of business is not to be wondered at, as all the leading wholesale and retail butchers purchased their Christmas lots some days ago. Prices quoted were as follows: No prime Bullocks; first quality, 16½c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 14c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 10c. ₱ lb.; highest price, 16½c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 10c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 14c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

MOORE & WOODHOUSE sold for WOODS & GLASPIN, 90 Illinois common Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; WOODRUFF & CHURCH sold 40 State Cows at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; also, 20 Illinois good Cattle from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; weight from 7 cwt. to 12 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 218 Sheep, 80 lbs. average weight per head, at 6c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 158 Sheep, 102 lbs. average weight per head, at 7½c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 2 Sheep, weight 520 lbs., and 2 Sheep, weight 505 lbs., at 14c. ₱ lb. These Sheep were Canadas, fed by S. OLIVER and purchased by VANDERBECK.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LEECH sold 50 Sheep, weight 7,230 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 131 Sheep, 140 lbs. average weight ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 82 Sheep, weight 9,410 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 218 Sheep, weight 16,250 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Trade in sheep was dull and supplies short.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

The trade in Hogs this day was simply nothing. Live Hogs were offered and refused at 10½c. ₱ lb. The holidays is the cause of this abnormal state of affairs. Grades were poor. Gross arrivals at Weehawken for yesterday and to-day, 301 head of horned Cattle.

Business at the Custom House.

The brokers who frequent the Custom House Rotunda, and who pretend to be the thermometers of the state of business there, declare that there has not been so little done in that spacious beehive "for years" as during the past ten days. Steamers, they say, come in slowly, and with limited cargoes. Importers are not buying; their stock on hand does not go fast enough; foreign merchants fear failures here; nobody knows what Congress will do; these are the reasons given for the present dullness in imports. The official figures show considerable decrease in trade during the present week, the duties having averaged under $200,000 per day, whereas the receipts have been generally not far from $300,000.

On the other hand, there is no diminution of exports, which is regarded as a favorable sign for business generally.

The receipts of the auction sale of unclaimed goods, on Wednesday, amounted to about $30,000.

The Trials of Policemen.

Commissioner SMITH yesterday had before him a large number of derelict policemen on various charges, the most of which were no more serious than the general demoralization manifesting itself in being off post, being late at roll call, and being in conversation while on post. An exception was found in the case of THOMAS W. COTTOW, of the Fifteenth Precinct, against whom an affidavit was made by LANISLAUS [illegible], of No. 93 West Thirteenth-st. This affiant says that COTTOW, having arrested him on a charge of stealing a piece of velvet, worth $5, from his employer, advised him to settle the matter by paying for the velvet. Although he was discharged by the Magistrate for lack of evidence, he finally yielded to the importunities of COTTOW, and did pay for the velvet, although, as he claims, he was not guilty of stealing it. The case of COTTOW was referred to the Board.

JOHN LYNCH, of the Seventh Precinct, was charged by Captain WARLOW with intoxication and disorderly conduct. It was stated that on the day of the November election LYNCH went into the polling place of the Sixth District of the Seventh Ward, where he upset the stove and created great confusion by threatening to arrest everybody in the room. The officer produced but one witness who saw him on the night of the election, and thought he was not drunk. The next day LYNCH was taken severely ill, and has since been confined to the house, which has delayed the trial until this time. The case was referred to the Board.

THE GALLER MYSTERY.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—Report of Prof. Doremus—The Cause of Death Declared to be Unknown—Mrs. Galler Fully Exonerated.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that about two months ago Dr. AUGUST WEDEKIND was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, on the complaint of Mrs. ELIZABETH GALLER, who accused him of having extorted $1,000 from her by threats and intimidation. After due examination the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. As a defence WEDEKIND had declared that he had cause to suspect Mrs. GALLER of having poisoned her husband, she having made certain propositions to him to that end. He informed Coroner SCHIRMER that he accepted the $1,000 from her as evidence against Mrs. GALLER. The money was surrendered to the Coroner and given to Mrs. GALLER on the order of the Magistrate. The body of MICHAEL GALLER, the deceased husband, was subsequently exhumed and the internal organs given to Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS for chemical analysis.

Yesterday morning Coroner SCHIRMER summoned the jury impaneled in the case, and held an investigation. Dr. JOSEPH CUSHMAN testified in substance that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains on the 27th of November, and described the appearance of the body and the internal organs. Decomposition had ensued, and no indications of poison had been discovered. Although he had seen the internal organs prepared for analysis, he could form no opinion as to the cause of death. Professor DOREMUS then made his report. He had deposited the portions of the remains received from the Deputy-Coroner in solid and clean glass jars, and removed them to his laboratory. The stomach was empty, but lined with a black substance, which, distilled with water and analyzed, resulted in obtaining small quantities of lead. The black sulphide was probably the cause of discoloration, due to the decomposition of the body forming the black sulphide of lead. Traces of morphine were also detected. The small intestines were empty, excepting a yellowish layer which lined the mucous surface. The large intestines were filled with thick yellow pasty fœcal matter, weighing twenty ounces. A portion of the contents, together with a part of the tissue of the intestine, were analyzed, resulting in the discovery of small quantities of lead and traces of morphine. The liver was black in appearance, and on analysis revealed the presence of lead to the extent of three and a half grains of the acetate of lead. A few samples of the tests for lead were shown to the jury, among them the yellow chromatic, the white sulphate and the carbonate. A portion of the muscular tissue was also analyzed, resulting in the discovery of lead, which, if estimated as the acetate of lead, was found to the extent of the tenth part of a grain to the pound. Thus lead was found in the washings of the stomach, in the contents of the intestines, and as absorbed lead in the muscular tissue, and in the liver. More traces of morphia in the stomach and intestines. Careful search was made for other organic poisons, such as strychnia, but none were found. The various acid and mineral poisons were also searched for, such as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, but no evidence of their existence was discovered. He had other portions in case further examination should be deemed necessary. In the Professor's opinion, if a large quantity of lead compound had been administered during life the whole of the fœcal matter would have darkened as a result of decomposition, forming the black sulphide of lead. If lead had been administered for a length of time and in small doses, it would have produced a dark discoloration of the fœcal matter. Large doses have been administered without fatal results. The symptoms of poisoning by lead are very marked. Traces of lead can be found after death if administered as medicine. Lead was not found to a sufficient extent to cause death. Lead is generally prescribed to prevent hemorrhage. A large quantity may produce inflammation and bleeding, but such was not the case in the present instance, from the appearance of the stomach. In his opinion there was not sufficient lead in the system to cause death.

The Jury rendered a verdict that MICHAEL GALLER came to his death from causes unknown to them. That the *post-mortem* examination and the chemical analysis failed to show the cause of death to their satisfaction.

Coroner SCHIRMER then stated that he would honorably discharge Mrs. GALLER, though she had never been under arrest, except the voluntary attendance at all the examinations held in the case. There was not, in his opinion, the slightest suspicion against her. He also stated that Dr. DUPINS, who had attended the deceased, wished to explain that the reason he did not sign his testimony at the preliminary examination was because his hand was sore, and not that he could not write.

The New Post Office.

While disappointed parties are trying to effect a change in the present location and plans of the new Post Office by asking the interference of Congress, the work upon the grounds goes quietly on, and with considerable rapidity. All but four of the heavy pillars on the Broadway front have been set, and most of them to the required height. The mass of earth in the area is fast disappearing, even with the small force at work upon it. Several cargoes of granite have recently arrived, so that nothing but the weather can delay the masons for some time to come. No one on the grounds apprehends any change in the plans of Mr. MULLETT and the Secretary of the Treasury by the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The real estate market continues dull. Few private sales are effected even for the season. There were no public sales at all at the Exchange yesterday, and few are noticed for the coming week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Anthony-st., s. s., 20.10 ft. e. of Henry Brooks' estate, 41.8x75, ½ part	$16,000
Dey-st., No. 23, 25x82.11 } ½ part of each	32,500
Dey-st., No. 25, 21x101 }	
Gouverneur-slip, w. s., 25 ft. s. of Front-st., 45x63.6, h. and l.	13,000
Madison-av. and 42d-st., n. w. corner, h. and l., 38.5x73 }	130,000
Madison-av. and 43d-st., s. w. corner, 138.5x76.2x81.5x18.10x19x4x28x99, h. and l. }	
W. Houston and Thompson sts., s. e. cor., 25x73.2	40,800
West Houston-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 25x73.2	21,075
16th-st., n. s., bet. Avenue A and 1st-av., lot No. 168, block No. 5, map No. 210, 25x95	4,450
36th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.1x98.9x225x67.2x207.3, ¼ share }	$4,000
35th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x158.3x50.7x165.11, ¼ share }	
47th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	18,000
47th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x100.5	2,000
49th-st., n. s., 130.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.11x100.5, h. and l.	5,200
58th-st., n. s., 580 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	10,087
60th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	15,000
111th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 250x100.11	30,000
120th-st., s. s., 460 ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11	4,500
124th-st., n. s., 227 ft. w. of 2d-av., 30x100.11	17,000
Avenue D, e. s., 48.4 ft. s. of 11th-st., 22.4x80	6,500
Livingston-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x65	24,000
1st-av., w. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 35th-st., 100x100, ½ share	2,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 40x81x20x6x20x80.6	36,500
3d-av., e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 75th-st., 25.6x85 }	15,000
75th-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2 }	

Leases Recorded.

Delancey-st., No. 117, 3 5-12 years, per year	$700
East Broadway, Nos. 142 and 142½, 3 5-12 years, per year	1,320
41st-st. and West-st., No. 151, 3 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Dean-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of Albany-av., 21x107	$6,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,150
Elm-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 50x97.6	1,000
Heyward-st., n. s., 176 ft. e. of Lee-av., 2 h. and l., 20x100 } Dec. 22, 1869. }	30,000
Heyward-st., n. s., 273.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., 2 h. and l., 20x100 }	
Same property, Dec. 22, 1869, mortgage $11,000 cash	8,000
Houston-st., e. s., 164 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100, q. c.	1,000
Same property, Manamter deed	nom.
Morton-st., s. e. s., 165 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 184.4x175.8x175.8x25	2,000
Myrtle-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Cypress-av., 100x100	3,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100, h. and l.	12,250
Oxford-st., e. s., 236.2 ft. s. of Park-av., 16.8x100	5,000
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100, q. c.	nom.
Union-st. and 8th-av., s. e. corner, 140x100	18,500
Whipple-st., s. w. s., 128 ft. w. of Throop-av., 32.2x—x28x25	900
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 20x127.9	200
9th-st., n. e. s., 123 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	2,000
18th-st. and 6th-av., s. e. corner, 75x100, q. c.	5,000
Atlantic and Miller avs., n. e. corner, 5 h. and l., 100x108.4x100x108.9	13,000
Flushing av., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Gerry-st., 19.11x18.11x25x27x25	2,500
Gates av. and McDonough-st., n. e. corner, 95x160	8,000
Gates-av., n. s., 37.6 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 18.9x100	5,860
Grand-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of Gates-av., 36x80, h. and l.	10,000
Union-av. and South 3d-st., s. w. corner, 49.3x61.8x74.6x25	nom.
Gravesend, house and lot adjoining J. and R. Stillwell's, 36x130	2,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Boston road, e. s., adjoining Stephen James', 3½ acres	$[illegible]

Morrisania.

Westchester-av., s. s., adjoining Mill Brook property	$20,000

Yonkers.

Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge road, n. s., lot No. 54, Darke's	$1,500

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Blissville.

Penny Bridge road, adjoining Goldner's, parts lots Nos. 326, 328, 330 and 332	$1,700

Great Neck.

Lots Nos. 363, 364, 365, 366 and 367, Wood farm, each 25x100	$175

Flushing.

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 19, Downing's map, adjoining North Side Railroad	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Morris-st., e. s., 200 ft. from Cabinet-st., 25x100	$1,000
Madison-st., s. s., 115 ft. from Downing-st., 20x95	4,000
Lot No. 113, block A, 5th Ward, 25x100	250
Bergen-st., e. s., 300 ft. from Court-st., 25x100	500
Chestnut and McWhorter sts., n. w. corner, 37.8x200	3,000
Chestnut-st., No. 159, 25x100	750
Nine acres, Salt Meadow	800
Church-st., w. s., 275 ft. from Kinney-st., 25x98	1,500
Camden-st., e. s., 400 ft. from West Bank-st., 25x100	4,000
Kinney-st., n. s., 38 ft. from Orchard-st., 18.8x120	15,000

Jersey City.

Morris-st., lot No. 10, block No. 4, Associate's map, 25x100	$5,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 156 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 18.9x100	5,000

Hoboken.

Harrison-st., w. s., lot No. 9, block No. 13, Coster's estate	$1,500

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., n. s., 306 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x104	$500
Scott-st., n. s., lot No. 13, block No. 1, Hespe & Weber's	800

Harrison.

Holden-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of John-st., 25x100	$1,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

GLENHAM HOTEL FOR SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the case of James E. Miller against Catharine Loeb and Dell P. Peters, notice is hereby given that the Glenham Hotel, situated on the Fifth-avenue in the City of New-York, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, its lease, fixtures, furniture, and outfit, are for sale by me as receiver. That an inventory of the said property is in my possession for exhibition to parties desiring to purchase, and I hereby invite proposals in writing for the purchase of the same. Terms of sale to be agreed upon. Such proposals to be contained in sealed envelopes and delivered to me at my office No. 79 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869, at noon. The proposals to state the price offered, if terms can be agreed upon.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Receiver,
No. 79 Nassau-st.
IRA SHAFER and NELSON SMITH, of counsel.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF FIVE brown-stone houses south side of 55th st. 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, lot 100 feet; four-story, extra plumbed, black walnut parlors, a No. 1 in every particular, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brick house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x50 and extension; lot, half block, in perfect order throughout. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$18,500—VERY CHEAP PROPerty—Nos. 603 and 606 Hudson-st., two-story and basement house; whole front, 34.6x74.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

ELMWOOD, formerly the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., for sale very low.

Apply personally or by letter to
J. SAVAGE DELAVAN,
No. 93 State-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet: to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.

The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:

Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.

Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.

Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.

Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.

Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.

Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners; every TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth soirée THIS (Monday) EVENING, 27th inst. Send for cards.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c.; close imitation of foreign marbles. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursday, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5	Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100	Steerage..........$35
To London..........105	To London..........40
To Paris..........115	To Paris..........43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.	STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool..........$80	Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20	Halifax..........15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA.........Jan. 15
IOWA.........Jan. 1	EUROPA.........Jan. 22
CALEDONIA.........Jan. 8	INDIA.........Jan. 29

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.	2,865 tons	Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.	3,132 tons	Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Jan. 19, at 7¼ A. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons	Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.	3,015 tons	Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.............................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGG, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 A. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer SAN SALVADOR will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP......FRIDAY, Dec. 24
CORTES.....NELSON......FRIDAY, Dec. 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston, at through rates. Cabin passage $50.

For passage, first and second class or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE......Saturday, Dec. 18
GEO. CROMWELL.....CLAPP......FRIDAY, Dec. 24

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Jan. 6.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE to California.—Invoices in DUPLICATE of all merchandise (except bonded goods) shipped to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, must be FILED in the SEVENTH DIVISION within FIVE DAYS after the sailing of the steamer by which the merchandise was shipped. Said invoices must state number of packages, marks, description of merchandise, quantities (pounds, gallons, &c.) and VALUE.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS IN THE UNITARIAN Church, Dec. 25.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at All Soul's Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth-street, on CHRISTMAS DAY, before the united congregations of the First and Second Unitarian Church. Subject:—*Heathenism and Christianity Compared and Contrasted.*

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., in the evening. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The usual evening services will be omitted SUNDAY EVENING, and a service and sermon for children be held in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Christmas Carols by the schools.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR. Evening theme—*Doomed Trees.* Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock. Young Men's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*Christ's Dominion over the Invisible World.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited to attend.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 23d-st. Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Dec. 26. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GULICK VAN AKEN, OF FREEhold, will preach in the Reformed Church, of Bloomingdale, in 71st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. The pastor, Rev. E. VAN AKEN, will preach at 3 P. M.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Brightest Star*; and at 7½ P. M., subject—*Extremes in the Life of Elijah.*

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THERE WILL BE SERVICES IN the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., on CHRISTMAS MORNING, services commencing at 11 o'clock.

HARLEM NEW PRESBYTERIAN ENTERPRISE.—By request Rev. JOHN HENE BODT will preach at National Hall, corner 129th-st. and 4th-av. All are earnestly invited.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF ROCHESter Theological Seminary, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 26, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Tenth Commandment.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited.

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st.—This chapel will be open on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A. M. and on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW CHURCH EDIFICE BUILT in East 72d-st., near Lexington-av., by the Old St. James' Parish of Hamilton-square, will be opened for divine service on CHRISTMAS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Bishop of the Diocese, who will also preach the sermon. On SUNDAY MORNING, a sermon will be preached by the Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH. On SUNDAY EVENING there will be service at 7½, and a sermon by Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Broome and Spring sts.—CHRISTMAS CONCERT AND FESTIVAL of the Sunday School THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Free. Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach a Christmas sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Also at 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY at 7½ o'clock P. M. WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES on FRIDAY at 9 o'clock P. M.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. The annual reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., for the ensuing year will be elected. The friends of the institution are invited to be present.

TRINITY PARISH—SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES.—Until further notice the following Chapels will be open at 7½ o'clock. At these services all the seats are free: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Vesey-st.; St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Laight-st.; Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway; Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st.; Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Subject—*The Birth of Christ.* And at 7½ P. M. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at the usual hour. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his sixth lecture, and last of the course to young men. Subject—*A Young Man's Religion.* The public are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing-sts.—Rev. WALTER W. HAMMOND, of Brooklyn, L. I., will preach at 10½ in the morning, SUNDAY, 26th inst. The fourteenth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Sabbath School will be celebrated in the evening. Several eminent speakers will deliver short and stirring addresses.

THE LATE VESTRY OF THE CHAPel of the Shepherd's Flock having hired the hall in 9th-av., near 47th-st., with a view to organizing an Episcopal Church in that section of the City, invite all who favor this movement to be present at Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN WILLIAM TRIMBLE will officiate.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M., the latter sermon to be interpreted in signs. At 4 P. M. choral service, with catechetical instruction.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation of the City of New-York, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.—Regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall. Addresses by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., and Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Young men are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning subject—*Christmas.* In the evening at 7½ o'clock the young people's prayer meeting. All are cordially invited to these services.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH ORGAN, New-York, built by Jardine & Son, will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, by George W. Morgan. Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, on this occasion, will sing. Tickets $1, to be obtained at all the music stores.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening lecture—*Thinking According to the Will of God*—after which the ordinance of baptism.

THE EIGHTH AND CLOSING DIScourse on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Employers and Employes.* All are cordially invited.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—The Sunday School Missionary Society of this Church will hold a public meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. WM. C. STEELE and others. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School will be held at 2½ P. M., in which Christian friends are invited to assist. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcome to worship with us. Seats provided.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching, SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Destruction of Death.* Afternoon subject—*The Judgment of this Age.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF THE SUNday School of the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., WEDNESDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS MORNING at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.

SHEPHERD FOLD OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. T. A. JAGGAR will (D. V.) preach a sermon in behalf of this institution on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1869, at the Church of the Atonement, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses, and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Morning, Christmas Sermon; evening, *Prayer of the Publican.* Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of the evening sermon.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 125TH-ST., west of 4th-av.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Christ's Contribution to History.* In the evening—*Spiritual Forces.* All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WILLIAM GOSS, Pastor, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

R. H. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Peace on Earth.* General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Shebna and Eliakim as Types now being Fulfilled.*—Isa., xxii.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock; seamen invited; seats all free.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. This Chapel will be open on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M., and on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SANDS-ST. M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—The 21st Missionary Festival will take place on CHRISTMAS MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Singing by the children. Address by Rev. B. K. PIERCE, D. D.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER C. H. SWEET will preach on the SABBATH at the Church, No. 405 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M., and Elder T. J. COX at 3 P. M. Elder SWEET at No. 138 West 24th-st., at 3 and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT REtail by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

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In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

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NEW-YORK RESTAURANT, NOS. 724 and 726 Broadway; rooms to rent single or en suite; table d'hote every day at 6 P. M.; private dining rooms for large or small parties, with the best French cooking; a bar with the best liquors and cigars; strict attention paid to all by the proprietor.
L. A. GEYER.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A single gentleman, with fire and gas, in a private family; references exchanged. Call at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 West 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without board. References required.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished apartments admirably adapted for a family. Apply at Worth House, No. 269 5th-av. Private table and attendance.

ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD IN A New-England family, near Madison-av., No. 28 East 28th-st.

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MADISON-AV., NO. 123—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands, been newly furnished, rooms en suite or singly, with or without private table.

A PLEASANT HOME AND BOARD for a single gentleman at 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.

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FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. SULLIVAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Isaac Rosenbourgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of December, 1869.
d11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON VAN WINKLE, bankrupt.—No. 1801.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Van Winkle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, and when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1869.
d25-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. RICHARDS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James R. Richards, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who having proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1869.
d18-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. FULLER and JACOB C. WUND, composing the firm of Fuller & Wund, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William J. Fuller and Jacob C. Wund, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RODEWALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Rodewald, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADRIAN H. BEMENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d December, 1869.
d25-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN H. MYRICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 30th November, 1869.
d11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN STERN, a Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 16, 1869.
d18-law3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS J. TEMPLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Thomas J. Temple, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.
d18-law3w-Sa*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY L. DE VERTU, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Anthony L. De Vertu, of Philadelphia, County of Schuylkill, and State of Pennsylvania, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 21st day of December; A. D. 1869.
d25-law3wSa JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB WIELARSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Wielarsky, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JAMES L. CURRY, Assignee,
d11-law3wSa* No. 32 Walker-st.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
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Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (SATURDAY, Dec. 25,)
A FAVORITE BILL.

ERNESTINE, and TRYING IT ON. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. T. Owens, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Mr. Bowers, Mr. Durand, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. L. Phillips and Miss Fanny Green.

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, for the first time in six years, will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's comic drama,

CENTRAL PARK,

produced with new and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and Hillyard; INCIDENTAL MUSIC by Mr. Thomas Baker; HANDSOME APPOINTMENTS by Mr. Timoney; NOVEL and EFFECTIVE MECHANISM by Messrs. Butler and Guernsey, and with a cast comprising:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Curran, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Miss Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

TUESDAY (third time)—WILD OATS.
WEDNESDAY (second time)—CENTRAL PARK.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

In preparation, Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful military drama,

OURS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER.......Lessees and Managers
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
THIS (CHRISTMAS) DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
LITTLE EM'LY,

A dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of Andrew Halliday, Esq., of an exquisite story by CHARLES DICKENS,

Which has proved, during the present season, the GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.

EXQUISITE ACTING,
ALL NEW. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MUSIC, GRAND EFFECTS, AND WONDROUS TABLEAUS, ALL NEW.

The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE.

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Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY NIGHT.

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Tremendous attractions day and night.
THE BLONDES.
THE STONE GIANT.
KENILWORTH.
DORA BELLA.
THE WILD ANIMALS.

THREE PERFORMANCES..........Morning at 11.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Afternoon at 2.
THREE PERFORMANCES..........Evening at 8.

TAMMANY.—MERRY CHRISTMAS.

BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
Two performances—afternoon and evening.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS in all DEPARTMENTS.
SIX THEATRES OPEN. SIX THEATRES open.
Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler.
50 cents. 50 cents. Admission, 50 cents. 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MERRY CHRISTMAS. Two performances.
Matinee at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½.
EIGHT GLORIOUS PIECES.
SONGS, DANCES, &c.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
CLODOCHE TROUPE
AND
ORIGINAL GRAND DUCHESSE CAN-CAN.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Delmonico's Broad-st., Chambers-st. and 14th-st. and all the principal hotels.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, No. 237 Broadway.

DODWORTH'S HALL,

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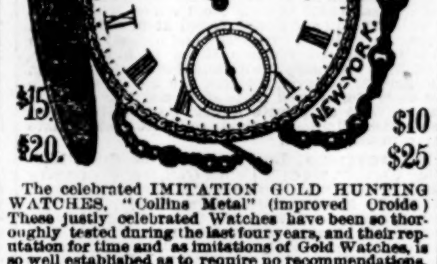
Commencing SATURDAY, Dec. 25, the only living TWO-HEADED GIRL in the world. Sings, dances and talks with both heads at once. Visited by 100,000 people at Tremont Temple, Boston. Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES AT THE Five Points House of Industry commence at 11 o'clock; children's dinner at 1½ o'clock; gifts from the trees distributed at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Contributions of any description will be thankfully received. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

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CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

A COMFORTABLE HOME AND CAREful tuition may be found for a few little girls, under the care of a lady, residing in a healthy location, near New-York City; terms moderate. Address Miss HARRIS, White Plains, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

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MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING School, to teach English branches and military drill. Apply to O. R. WILLIS, White Plains, N. Y.

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APOLLO HALL, APOLLO HALL,
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING
from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 P. M.,
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT,
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT,
which was dug from the earth on William C. Newell's farm in Cardiff, Onondaga County, N. Y.,
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION.
The public are cautioned against
SPURIOUS IMITATIONS
of this image, made by C. F. Otto, of Syracuse, N. Y., which are composed of plaster of Paris, marble dust and other ingredients, artificially colored to resemble, in some slight degree, the original. One of these has already been exhibited in this City, and the exhibitors have endeavored to palm it upon the public
AS THE ORIGINAL
by means of specious advertisements, sometimes in
THE FORM OF AN AFFIDAVIT,
which lacks its most essential point, that of a magistrate's signature, as evidence that its contents
HAVE BEEN VERIFIED BY OATH.
The attention of eminent geologists, naturalists, anatomists and sculptors has been attracted by this
ORIGINAL COLOSSAL FIGURE.
Their opinions with regard to it have been given to the public by the Press, and although their opinions are diversified whether it is a
STATUE OR A PETRIFACTION,
they are unanimous in pronouncing it of
GREAT ANTIQUITY,
and the
WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
Mr. W. S. HOUGHTON, who assisted in the excavation of the image on its original discovery, will be in daily attendance, and will cheerfully answer all questions in his power.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

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(14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.)
L. E. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
REVIVAL FOR THE HOLIDAYS
of the exquisitely beautiful
FAIRY PANTOMIMIC SPECTACLE
entitled
CINDERELLA;
Or, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES.
Admission 50c.; children under ten, 25c.; to reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

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HERMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,
positively for a few nights only, prior to his departure for California.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 25, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, MONDAY, Dec. 27, and TUESDAY, Dec. 28,
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Reserved seats, $1; to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
Admission 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,

NO. 20.
Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
CONCERTS ON THE GREAT ORGAN
Every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 3½.
Mr. SAMUEL P. WARREN, Organist, and Miss M. E. TOEDT, Violinist, will play to-day.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

HOWARD MISSION

AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS,
NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY.
The exercises on Christmas Day,
Dec. 25, 1869,

will commence in the chapel (entrance on New-Bowery) at 11 A. M., and will consist of short addresses by various gentlemen, singing by the children of the Mission, dinner for the children, distribution of gifts from the Christmas Trees, &c., &c. The presents will be given out after the children have dined, at 12½ and at 1½ P. M.

Contributions of cash (checks drawn to the order of William Phelps, Treasurer) may be sent at any time direct to the Mission, and all donations of supplies intended for the dinner should either be sent in on Saturday before 10 A. M., or notice should be sent to the Mission by Friday noon, Dec. 24, so that they may be sent for. Second-hand clothing always serviceable in our work. The public are invited to be present at the Christmas festivities.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.
Rev. H. H. McFARLAND, Assistant Superintendent.
A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., President Board of Trustees.
J. S. HOWELL, No. 94 Chambers-st., Secretary Board of Trustees.
WM. PHELPS, Nos. 264 and 266 Canal-st., Treasurer Board of Trustees.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE NINE MUSES will remain on exhibition THIS WEEK, at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25c.

CANTATA OF ESTHER—CHRISTMAS Celebration—Beekman Hill M. E. Sabbath School, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 71 STATE-ST.,
ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870, for building dykes in the Hudson River for the United States, as follows:

First—For building from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, more or less, of full dyke between Albany and Troy, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Second—For building 1,000 feet, more or less, of half-dyke, between Castleton and Schodack Island, complete, except stone, the contractor to furnish all other materials of the dyke.

Third—For from 12,000 to 24,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and leveled on top; the most of the stone to be delivered just above Bath.

Fourth—The work of building must commence by May 20, 1870, and be completed by Sept. 1, 1870; the delivery of stone must commence on or before July 1, as the United States may require, and be completed within two months. Proposals will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, and so much per cubic yard for stone delivered.

Plans and specifications in full of the dykes and half-dykes can be seen in this office, where full information will be given.

Bids must be made on printed forms, to be obtained at this office, and accompanied by a proper guarantee. The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-General John Newton.
(Signed,) JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, and Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets, viz.: Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTors.—Proposals will be received for building a horse railroad until MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at E. J. BALDWIN'S office, No. 4 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or, CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR HOME Washer and Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at No. 13 Barclay-st., near Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH.
HOUSES OVERFLOWING.
OLD AND YOUNG DELIGHTED.
GRAND HOLIDAY CARNIVAL.
ADMISSION..........50 cents.
The inimitable mimic and vocalist, W. H. LINGARD.
The charming comedienne, ALICE DUNNING.
The beautiful soubrette, DICKIE LINGARD.
The world renowned lyric and dramatic artists, Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SONG. DANCE. POETRY. WIT. BEAUTY.
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
LINGARD SKETCHES, (New Series.)
Mrs. HOWARD PAUL à la SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO.
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, Jr.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, Esq.,
B. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY,
appear every night at 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2.
NEARLY READY—The gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled,
THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT,
Who will appear as
FALSTAFF,
In Shakespeare's great comic creation,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;
OR, FALSTAFF OUTWITTED BY WOMEN.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 27,
First appearance here of the eminent actress,
EMMA WALLER,
In her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque Drama of
GUY MANNERING,
which will be produced with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, entirely NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
HAMLET IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. MATINEE AT 2.
MATINEE AT 2. MATINEE AT 2.
THE UNRIVALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE AMUSING UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEST ACTED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE SUCCESSFUL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE UNEQUALED UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
AND ORIGINAL UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.
EVERY EVENING—WED. and SAT. MATINEES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
A BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EVERY	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
NIGHT	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
THIS	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
WEEK	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
AND	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
CHRISTMAS MATINEE!	THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, first night of the great darkey pantomime of
HASH,
with new tricks, scenery, &c.
The trouble commences at 8.
Seats secured six days in advance.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY

Will give Handel's grand Oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
As soloists will appear:
Miss BRAINERD, Miss STERLING,
Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. F. REMMERTZ.
Together with a LARGE ORCHESTRA and the FULL CHORUS of the Society.
Mr. E. J. CONNELLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES
TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and interior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US
FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale; $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 4 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR GENERAL partner, with fifty to one hundred thousand dollars as additional capital, in a wholesale dry goods house now forming. Address C. W. MOORE, (Formerly of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.,) No. 331 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 282 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 282 Bowery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A mass temperance meeting will be held in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by HORACE GREELEY, WM. E. DODGE, Bishop JANES, Rev. Drs. CUYLER, GANSE, KETTELL and others.

The rooms of the Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on Thursday night were the scene of a brilliant gathering of high dignitaries of the fraternity, who were drawn thither by the presentation of a magnificent Grand Master's jewel, voted by the Grand Lodge of New-York to their Past Grand Master, JOHN MEDOLE. The presentation was made by the M. W. G. M., NICHOLAS PETIT, who visited the Lodge, accompanied by Grand Warden RALPHS, Grand Secretary CLARK, Past Grand Representatives LENT, PINCKNEY and SMITH; Past Grand Patriarch LEWERK, and others. After the formal presentation of the jewel by the M. W. G. M., and a suitable acknowledgment by the recipient, addresses were made by Grand Warden RALPHS, Grand Secretary CLARK, Grand Treasurer RUSSELL, Past Grand Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY, who kept his audience spellbound for over an hour by giving some sketches of the history of the Order; Past Grand Representatives LENT, MYER STERN and PINCKNEY. This jewel was presented to Brother MEDOLE in recognition of his eminent services as Grand Master at the time of the union of the Grand Lodges of Southern and Northern New-York, when his able government prevented much disagreeable feeling, which at this time was more likely to arise than at any period in the history of the Order in the State of New-York.

The Young Men's Christian Association again announce the very successful Sunday afternoon bible class and special evening service for young men, held at their new building. The services are growing in numbers and interest.

The flags were at half-mast yesterday on the hotels and public buildings generally in this City—with the disgraceful exception of the City Hall—on account of the death of Hon. E. M. STANTON. The Stock Exchange adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

A lecturer named G. F. TRAIN has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. He avers that the defendant agreed to let to him the large hall of the Cooper Institute to lecture in on the evenings of Dec. 19 and 26, 1869, and Jan. 2, 1870, and afterward refused to let him lecture there, thus causing him a loss of $4,000, which he claims from the defendant as damages. The extent of the loss to the cause of science and art thus caused is not calculated, and perhaps is incalculable.

Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, Judge elect of the United States Circuit Court for this district, yesterday paid a visit to the United States Court buildings, calling upon Judge BLATCHFORD, District-Attorney PIERREPONT, and various other officials. He will not be sworn in until the lapse of a few weeks, as it will require that time to finish up the business now on his hands connected with the Court of Appeals.

A steam lighter, intended for Galveston, Texas, is nearly completed, and will sail from this City some time next month. The boat is 125 feet long, thirty feet beam, and nine feet three inches depth of hold, and has one low-pressure engine. This vessel will supply a long-felt need, and will be hailed with gratification by the merchants of Galveston.

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., has chosen the following named officers for the ensuing year: E. E. Therne, Master; T. B. Clarkson, S. W.; A. F. Puffer, J. W.; G. Senderson, Treasurer; A. S. Gardiner, Secretary; H. D. Wildman, S. D.; W. T. Wardwell, J. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Chaplain; G. C. Ames, Marshal; J. C. Seymour, S. S.; R. S. Thayer, J. S.; J. Harrison, Organist; R. England, Tiler.

True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, F. and A. M., at the annual election for officers held on the evening of the 23d inst., made choice of the following named: Jacob P. Solomon, M.; Joseph A. Levy, S. W.; Lewis J. Simmons, J. W.; Simon A. Wolf, Treasurer; Bernard Brooks, Secretary; Daniel Wolff, James Davies and Lewis W. Morris, Trustees. The following were appointed: Joseph C. Levi, S. D.; Sol Hirschl, J. D.; H. A. Tobias and Sol Zemanchy, M. C.; B. Bildersee and S. A. Marks, Stewards; S. H. Lowenberg, Marshal; T. J. Houtman, Organist; A. Cohen, Tiler.

Yesterday Mrs. GEORGE W. ROOME, wife of the keeper of the City Hall, was the recipient of a very handsome illustrated Bible, presented to her through Mr. F. J. TUOMEY, on behalf of the *attachés* of the Board of Aldermen. Later in the day the *attachés* of the Mayor's office presented Mrs. ROOME with some articles of silver ware.

The County and City taxes received during the week (five days) amounted to only $61,500.

Mr. J. T. BOYLE, Principal of Grammar School No. 2, in Allen-street, was agreeably surprised yesterday morning by the presentation to him of a massive silver pitcher, valued at $75, given by W. H. ROBERTS, one of the pupils, in behalf of the male department. The young gentleman, after a few very appropriate remarks, wished Mr. BOYLE a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Mr. ROBERTS also presented Mr. DEMAREST with a Bohemian glass toilet set, valued at $25, in behalf of members of the supplementary class.

Professor MORSE delivered the second of a series of lectures before the American Institute last evening. He chose for his subject "How Animals Move," and gave a brief and rapid sketch of the animal kingdom, describing those that live under water as lower in the scale of creation than those upon land. He showed by illustration the different species of animals, their natures, habits, and the several organs of their bodies, and gave a description of the relative bearing of each animal upon the other.

A wagon load of lager beer kegs, numbering thirteen filled and thirty-three empty kegs, the property of KAUFMAN & HAUCK, of East Newark, were seized by internal revenue officers yesterday, on the ground that the stamps attached to the kegs were not properly canceled.

On Thursday evening Ionic Lodge, No. 486, F. and A. M., held an election for officers, with the following choice: R. Hurley, W. M.; J. Murray, S. W.; A. A. Hayden, J. W.; Charles N. Johnston, Treasurer; L. Fucot, Secretary; Peter Martin, S. D.; H. Mellish, J. D.; G. W. Cable and M. Vogel, M. of C.; R. Clark, Organist; A. Kunkel, W. J. Reed and W. Bishop, Trustees.

ROBERT HALL, foreman in the printing office of ROBT. G. G. WOOD, at No. 173 Greenwich-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having stolen a large quantity of type, rules, cases, furniture, cuts, inks and other material for the printing business. A considerable quantity of stolen property was found at the residence of the accused at No. 112 Delancey-street. The complainant could not specify the dates of the larcenies, except in one instance, so the Magistrate held the prisoner for trial on a charge of petit larceny.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, over the remains of DANIEL GRAFF, aged 68, who hung himself on Thursday night, in his bedroom, while temporarily insane. He had been an invalid, and indulged in strong drink.

The house of B. L. LUDINGTON, No. 359 Lexington-avenue, was entered on Thursday night, at about 8 o'clock, by burglars, who carried away jewelry, clothing and other valuables to quite a large amount. Mr. and Mrs. LUDINGTON had gone out to spend the evening, leaving but one servant in the house. The burglars made their entrance through an unoccupied house in the block and then through the scuttle of the house of Mr. LUDINGTON. Among the articles taken were several silk dresses, also a number of silk dress patterns, a gold watch and chain, a pair of amethyst and diamond sleeve buttons, a thread lace shawl, silver plate and many other articles.

WILLIAM DAWSON died suddenly yesterday, at No. 3 Pelham-street. DORA THOMPSON, colored, died suddenly also at No. 206 Greene-street, top floor. JOHN AUGUST REINERS died suddenly at his home in Third-avenue, near Eighty eighth-street. Coroner FLYNN will investigate each case.

JAMES ANDERSON was committed yesterday, by Justice DODGE, on a charge of burglary made by JOHN WOLF, of No. 24 Christopher-street. It was shown by the evidence of a neighbor that ANDERSON was seen on the premises the night the crime was committed.

WM. B. COOLEY was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a set of harness worth $100 from WM. H. VANHISE, of No. 116 Christopher-street. A portion of the property being found in his possession, he pleaded guilty, and was committed by Justice DODGE.

The story of the loss of the yacht *Meteor* seems deserving of little credence. The cable brings us nothing about it. Mr. LORILLARD disbelieves it.

FRANCIS SCHLEICHER, of No. 56 Meadow-street, Hoboken, last evening was knocked down and severely injured by a runaway horse in City Hall Park.

PETER DAILEY yesterday had two of his fingers severely cut while using a circular saw at the kindling-wood factory foot of Bank-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LAWRENCE REILLEY, aged 16 years, of No. 404 East Sixteenth-street, fell yesterday from his wagon and had his leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JULIA O'BRIEN, aged 50 years, yesterday was knocked down by a stage, corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and severely injured.

JOSEPHINE CLIFTON, a notorious woman, who has on several occasions attempted to commit suicide, was arrested last evening in the Fifteenth Precinct for being drunk and disorderly, and was locked up in a cell in the Mercer-street Police Station. A few minutes afterward she was found suspended to the door of her cell by strips she had torn from her dress, and was cut down by the doorman before she had received any serious injury. She was properly secured so as to prevent any repetition of her favorite amusement.

A meeting of the organizers of the Celtic Literary Club was held last evening at Plimpton Building, Mr. J. T. MAGUIRE in the chair. The merits of a new constitution presented by the younger members of the Club, were discussed, and other steps taken toward a thorough organization of the Club.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. TODD, residing at No. 445 Lafayette-avenue, while making some purchases in SWAYNE's book store in Fulton-street, yesterday, had her pocket picked of $150 without having the remotest idea of who the thief may have been.

A lady whose name did not transpire, had her portmonnaie, containing $30, snatched from her hand as she was leaving a Greenpoint car, at the corner of Classon-avenue and Myrtle, yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a fire took place in the confectionery establishment of WM. GOLDEN, No. 282 Park-avenue, occasioned by the boiling over of a kettle of tar. The damage to the stock amounted to $100; insured.

Mr. EDWARDS, who was accidentally shot on Thursday evening, died yesterday morning.

While the family of Mr. M. H. MURPHY were at tea on Thursday evening, a sneak thief gained an entrance to the upper part of the house and stole wearing apparel and a gold watch of the value of $295.

It is more than whispered in certain circles that, at least, one of the Police Justices will be called to account shortly for a very large deficit in the amount from fines, &c., returned to the City Treasury.

Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist, and Miss M. E. TOEDT, violiniste, will play at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, to-day, at 4 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

The funeral of C. R. LINCOLN, editor of the Flushing *Journal*, took place yesterday afternoon at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing. Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH delivered an address. There was a large attendance, both from Flushing and the neighboring towns in Queens County. The remains were taken to Flushing Cemetery.

On Wednesday night last about dark a fish peddler who makes the rounds of Jamaica, Flushing, Little Neck and Astoria on the road between Ravenswood and Hunter's Point, was stopped by two men who demanded a ride to the ferry; not complying with their request, one of them jumped upon the front of the wagon and dealt him a powerful blow in the face, temporarily stunning him. Recovering (the robber not having gained a permanent foothold) the fish peddler managed to throw him from the wagon, driving over him. All this time the other robber was attempting to get into the wagon from the rear. On reaching the Point the fisherman was found to be bleeding from the face profusely. A gang of robbers infest this road and make it dangerous for well-disposed people to be out after dark.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man calling himself JOHN HAMILTON, and representing that he was engaged in the retail liquor business at Yonkers, yesterday called at the establishment of CARLTON DEANE, wholesale liquor dealer in Duane-street, New-York, and made purchases to the amount of $800, for which he requested DEANE to make out a check on the First National Bank of Yonkers, which he signed, alleging that he had funds in that institution, and directed that the goods be sent by a particular freight train to Yonkers. Mr. DEANE, in order to satisfy himself that all was right prior to sending the goods, sent a clerk to the Yonkers Bank and ascertained that the officers knew no such individual. By taking this precaution they avoided being swindled to the extent of $800.

Coroner SMITH held an inquest yesterday at Hastings upon the body of STEPHEN WALSH, aged 12 years, who had fallen into a tub of hot mash, at a distillery, while playing with some companions, and was so horribly scalded that he died from the effects. Verdict in accordance.

A Citizens' and Taxpayers' Association has been formed in the Fourth Ward of Morrisania. The members hope to effect some reform in the management of town affairs.

Some adroit and daring thieves entered the residence of Mr. THOMAS CROWE, Mary-street, Melrose, by climbing up the piazza and forcing open a room window, on Thursday evening, while the family were at supper, and carried off a gold watch, a pair of bracelets, and sundry other articles of value, the whole estimated to be worth about $500.

At the annual meeting of the Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M., of Tremont, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: R. L. ANDERTON, Jr., W. M.; WM. HERRING, S. W.; RICHARD HILLMAN, J. W.; CAREY D. STEARNS, Secretary; WM. A. GREVE, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY.

WM. R. CRAIG was arrested in Newark yesterday for attempting to obtain money on false pretences. He had succeeded in obtaining $10 from a number of merchants in Broad-street. He exhibited letters of indorsement signed by WM. S. DENTON, of Newark. He afterward confessed that these letters had been written by himself.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Irvington and Newark Horse Car Company for the ensuing year: A. M. Reynolds, Daniel Lauck, Theo. Runyon, John McGregor, G. Kruger, Paul Buchanan, Adam Groel, Frank Gosken and Albert Sonnekalf. PAUL BUCHANAN was elected President, and DANIEL LAUCK Secretary of the Board.

Mrs. MARIA LANE, widow of PATRICK LANE, the man who fell off a train into the Hackensack River a short time since, denies that her husband collected $409 on the day he disappeared. But if it can be shown that such is the case, she will pay the money over to the persons to whom it belongs.

In the Monmouth County (N. J.) Courts, the trial of RICHARD BROWNE, Jr., who was charged with having seduced LYDIA FARRY, under promise of marriage, has resulted in a verdict of $4,000 for plaintiff. WM. SEELEY, of Red Bank, was committed of an attempt to murder his father.

The Crime of Having Fought for the Union—Veteran Soldiers Turned Out of the Brooklyn Almshouse by the Democratic Commissioners.

The subjoined statement was furnished us, last evening, by a veteran soldier who shows honorable scars, and whose story there seems to be no reason to doubt:

Yesterday morning the poor soldiers who were inmates of the Brooklyn Almshouse, at Flatbush, were surprised by a request from Mr. MURRAY, Warden of the house, to come out, as he had some information for them. He told them that he had imperative orders from Mr. DELANEY, President of the Board of Almshouse Commissioners, to turn out all the soldiers under his charge, giving as the reason for the action that the soldiers voted the Republican ticket at the last election. There were sixteen sick, destitute and disabled soldiers turned out. Of this number eight had only one arm each, and six only one leg each. All were without money. Our informant, PATRICK CAHILL, had not money to pay his passage to this City. He was refused a passage at Catherine Ferry and at Fulton Ferry, and when he walked to South Ferry a gentleman gave him a ticket. This man served four years in the war, during which time he received eleven wounds, and has an honorable discharge from the Forty-second (Tammany) Regiment.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association have taken charge of the poor fellow, and will send him to one of the National Homes, where his being a member of the Grand Army of the Republic will not unfavorably affect his interest.

The nation has generously provided three National Homes for their honorably-discharged and disabled soldiers. That is but a part of the work to be done. There are thousands of men who would be glad to become inmates, did they know of such places. Pains should be taken to inform them. Rev. W. H. THOMAS, No. 91 Summit-street, Brooklyn, is the agent for New-York. Application to him, or to Mr. MCWATTERS, at Police Headquarters, will insure the deserving admission.

Caledonian Club Ball.

From 100 to 125 couples assembled at the sociable of the gymnasium class of the New-York Caledonian Club, at its rooms in Sullivan-street, near Prince, last evening. The hall of the club was handsomely decorated with flags, those of England and America being entwined over the music stand. Precisely at 12 o'clock the flags at the extreme end were dropped, revealing the motto, "A Merry Christmas," handsomely wrought in evergreens. The dancing during the evening was varied by exercises by the class with the dumb bells and clubs, and some popular Scottish songs. Refreshments were also provided for the guests, to which they devoted themselves at intervals during the evening.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of ALEX. DEANS, Chairman; WM. DEANS, Secretary; JOHN JACKSON, THOS. NICHOLSON and FRANCIS DYKES, under whose management excellent order was preserved. The whole entertainment passed off to the entire satisfaction of all, the company enjoying themselves far into the "wee sma' hours."

Daring Robbery in a Jewelry Store.

Last evening about 8 o'clock two men entered the jewelry store of ANDREW W. QUIST, No. 447 Fourth-avenue, and asked to see some rings. Mr. QUIST placed a tray containing rings valued at $650, on the counter before them, when one of the men immediately dealt him a powerful blow with his fist, knocking him down under the counter, and the other seizing the tray, both escaped from the store and were lost in the crowds in the street before Mr. QUIST could regain his feet. He can give no description of these bold marauders.

Probable Homicide at Hackensack, N. J.

As Hon. JOHN HUYLER, of Hackensack, was crossing the bridge over the river at that place on Thursday evening, he was met by a man named ACKERMAN, who, without the slightest provocation, struck him violently in the face, throwing him to the ground, and injuring him so badly that his life is despaired of. Soon after having committed this atrocious assault ACKERMAN was arrested and lodged in jail to await the result of the Judge's injuries. Mr. HUYLER is one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Bergen County. He was member of Congress during BUCHANAN's Administration, and was also for many years County Judge.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. American Securities quiet; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, Old, 84¼; 1867, 83⅞; Ten-forties, 83¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—11 A. M.—On account of the approach of the holidays the regular markets here are closed to-day, and there is no business doing.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Petroleum is irregular; the prices range from 1s. 7¼d. to 1s. 8¼d. for Refined. Tallow quiet at 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £86 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £39 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Sugar, 39s.@39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Dec. 24—1 P. M.—Consols 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, Old, 84¼; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 82¼. Erie Railway Shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Dec. 24—1 P. M.—Tallow dull at 44s. 9d.@45s.

BREMEN, Dec. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 6 thalers 25 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 24.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 15 marc bancos, 2 schilling, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos, 2 schilling.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—2 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Bacon, 64s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 24.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¼f.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 72f. 77c.

HAVRE, Dec. 24.—Cotton opened quiet both on spot and afloat; on spot, 136f.; afloat, 135f.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 72f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—United States Bonds opened quiet; Five-twenties, 91¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—EXCHANGE firm at par @ 1-10 off buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR quiet; holders firmer at $3 50@$5 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet, firm and higher; sales of No. 1 at 84c.; No. 2 at 78c.; in the afternoon firm at 79c.@79½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet, firmer and higher at 71c.@74c. for regular and fresh receipts of No. 2; in the afternoon neglected, buyers at 71c. OATS quiet at 42c.@42½c. for No. 2. RYE dull and a shade firmer, at 68c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominally 75c.@77c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm and higher at 92c.@93c. PORK firm at $27 50, cash; $27 75@$28, seller January; $28 25@$28 50, seller February. LARD firm at 16½c., cash; 16¾c., seller January; 17c., seller February. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing; held ½c. higher. Dressed HOGS firm and steady at $10@$11 25 for light; $10 50@$10 75 for heavy; $11 for extra; $10 50 for prime heavy. Live HOGS dull and weak at $8 25@$8 50 for common; $10 for choice. CATTLE steady and quiet at $3 25@$4 75 for common to good Cows; $6 25@$7 50 for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 4,800 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Markets very dull and prices are unchanged; only sales reported, one car new Ohio CORN at 88c., on track; two cars four-rowed Canada BARLEY at 93c., in store. HIGHWINES weak and nominally 1c.@2c. lower. CATTLE—Receipts of the week, 4,700 head. The market was rather more active at a decline; sales 800 head at 8c.@8½c. for extra, 7c.@7¾c. for good, 5c.@6¾c. for ordinary to medium, 4¼c.@4¾c. for stockers, closing quiet with 400 in the yards. HOGS—Receipts, 12,000 head. The market was dull and drooping at 8¼c.@9¼c. for common to fair; 10c.@10¼c. for extra heavy. SHEEP—Receipts, 8,600 head; the market closes dull and ½c. lower for Canada; Western unchanged; sales, 1,100 Canada Sheep and Lambs at 4¼c.@5¼c. for common to extra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 37,336 bales; total, 39,739 bales. Exports—to Liverpool, 24,018 bales; Havre, 4,750 bales; to Hamburg, 3,314 bales; to Bremen, 2,164 bales; to Barcelona, 600 bales. Sales, 29,500 bales. Stock, 119,922 bales. The market to-day closed active and firmer at 24c. for Middling; sales, 5,500 bales; receipts, 4,557 bales, exports—to Hamburg, 2,590 bales; coastwise, 2,885 bales. FLOUR firm but unchanged. CORN dull at $1. OATS firm at 70c. PORK, $30 50. MOLASSES firmer; prime, 68c.@70c. WHISKY easier at $1 02@$1 05. COFFEE firm; fair, 15¼c.; prime, 17¼c. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 120⅝. Sterling EXCHANGE, 130¼.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 08@$1 12 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull at 73c.@74c. for New. OATS steady at 50c. RYE steady at 90c.@95c. BARLEY dull; Fall, $1 25@$1 30, with but little demand; these rates are nominal. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.; best offer, 93c. COTTON dull and unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $8 50@$9 50; receipts, 3,200 head. Green MEATS held 9¼c.@14¼c.; buyers offer ½c. less. Bulk MEATS nominally 11¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@15¼c. for Sides, with no sales. LARD dull; offered 16c.@17c. for steam and kettle. PORK, offered $28; $27 75 bid. EXCHANGE dull at ¼c.@½c. off buying.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—TOBACCO quiet; sales 43 hhds. at $5 60@$8 70 for Common Leaf; $13 for Manufacturing Leaf. COTTON quiet; sales 23 bales; Good Ordinary, 22¼c. WHEAT dull; Amber, $1 40; CORN dull at 95c. for Sacked and Shelled. OATS dull at 50c. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull at $1 10@$1 40. PROVISIONS declining. Mess PORK held at $30@$30 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@18c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@16c. LARD—Tierce, 18c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 21¼c.@22c. WHISKY dull at 94c.@95c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—There is a restricted milling demand for WHEAT and the market favors the buyers; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 40. RYE dull and freely offered at $1 03 for State. CORN in limited request and steady; sales 1,050 bushels old Western Mixed at $1 14, in store. BARLEY in good supply with some inquiry for malting, the market, however, favoring the buyer; sales two car loads No. 2 rowed State at $1, and two car loads Canada West on private terms. OATS unchanged in value with a limited demand; sales 700 bushels State at 57c. in the elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 25¼c.; Middling Gulf, 26c. FLOUR very flat and drooping; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 25@$1 30. RYE steady at $1. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1 02; New do., 80c.@88c. OATS dull at 55c.@57c. PETROLEUM lower; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 29¼c. GROCERIES—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 01 for iron bound.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR nominally unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1@$1 07 for No. 2 Red Fall; Choice, $1 25@$1 30; Choice White, $1 37½. CORN dull; Mixed, in bulk, 80c.; Yellow, sacked, 86c.; Prime White, 90c. OATS quiet at 56c.@58c., sacked. BARLEY quiet. PROVISIONS utterly demoralized; buyers and sellers wide apart. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS heavy at $8 25@$8 87½. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Hogs.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 11,566 bales; coastwise, 109 bales; total, 11,675 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 1,767 bales; other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 5,651 bales. Stock on hand, 24,022 bales. Sales of the week, 2,025 bales. The market to-day closed with a fair demand. Sales, 500 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; Sea Islands, 45c.@$1 05; receipts, 1,623 bales. Exports—To Spain, 322 bales coastwise, 1,561 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 19,346 bales Uplands, and 482 bales Sea Islands. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,186 bales Uplands and 121 bales Sea Islands; to the Continent, 1,850 bales Uplands and 208 bales Sea Islands; coastwise, 7,733 bales Uplands and 222 bales Sea Islands. Sales, 3,460 bales. Stock—54,508 bales Uplands and 4,482 bales Sea Islands. The market to-day closed dull at 23¾c. for Middling; Sea Islands, nominal. Sales, 3,931 bales; exports, 4,612 bales; sales, 400 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Business light on account of approaching holidays. COTTON dull; Middling Upland nominally 25c. FLOUR dull and small business. WHEAT—Good to Prime Red, $1 30@$1 40. CORN—Dry White, 85c.@88c.; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS, 56c. RYE, $1 05. Mess PORK quiet at $31 50@$32 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD quiet at 18¼c.@19c. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—FLOUR steady but dull; sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White; $7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN steady at $1 08. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORNMEAL $2 25 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$26; Middlings, $30@$32 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c., and to Albany 78c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 07; No. 2 Red, $1 02. CORN declining; Old No. 1, 88c.; No. 2, 86c. OATS dull; No. 1, 50c. Live HOGS dull and heavy at $9@$10. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Corn, 450,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 216,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Owing to the inclement weather the markets are quiet and unchanged. The Exchange Board has adjourned until Monday next. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $18; Belcher, $15; Chollar, $19; Crown Point, $19; Gould & Curry, $77; Hale & Norcross, $152; Imperial, $53; Kentuck, $146; Ophir, $15; Occidental, $13; Overman, $80; Savage, $47; Sierra Nevada, $9; Yellow Jacket, $45.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 14,100 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,655 bales; other foreign ports, 280 bales; coastwise, 2,242 bales; stock, 56,691 bales; sales of the week, 7,750 bales; to-day, 1,300 bales; the market was firm at 23¾c. for Middling; receipts to-day, 1,055 bales; exports to-day, 6,947 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—COTTON closed quiet at 23¼c.@23½c.; net receipts of the week, 1,502 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,468 bales; sales, 288 bales; stock, 1,956 bales. Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 38¼c.@39c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $2.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 24.—COTTON quiet at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,968 bales; exports, 349 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN, 93c.@94c. OATS firm at 70c. PORK, $32 50@$33. LARD firm at 19¼c.@21¼c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Sides, 17c.@17¼c.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 8,781 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 4,999 bales; to New-York, 1,603 bales; to New-Orleans, 145 bales; sales 3,400 bales; stock, 40,872 bales; prices nominally 18¼c.@18¾c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 24.—WHEAT dull; held $1 15@$1 16 for No. 1 Red; $1 10@$1 11 for No. 2 Red; $1 16 for No. 2 White. CORN dull and nominally unchanged. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—COTTON quiet but firm at 23c. for Middling; receipts, 1,246 bales; sales, 543 bales; stock on hand, 19,940 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24.—COTTON—Net receipts, 3,357 bales; exports coastwise, 5,907 bales; sales, 220 bales; stock, 10,164 bales; the market to-day closed quiet at 23½c. for Middling; receipts, 1,800 bales; exports coastwise, 2,036 bales; sales, 1,400 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—COTTON dull and nominal at 25c.; net receipts of the week, 599 bales; total, 3,800 bales; exports coastwise, 72 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 9,039 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT nominal. OATS, 43c. CORN dull at 76c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Flour, 1,500 bbls.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—COTTON dull and nominal at 25½c.; net receipts of the week, 945 bales; coastwise, 6,725 bales; total, 7,670 bales. Stock, 1,000 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—WHEAT dull at $1 08@$1 10 for No. 1 White. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 50.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 108; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 49 15-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝. Gold, 120⅜.

[Advertisement.]

The red hats of erudite Cardinals will impart ecclesiastical picturesqueness to the coming Ecumenical Council; but secular brilliancy, radiating from the superbly KNOX-hatted heads of restless "sovereigns," has long been a picturesque feature of American cities. The splendid sables, minks, Astrakhans, ermines, &c., issued by KNOX from No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are things of furry beauty that will make Winter joyous to the discriminating ladies of the Metropolis.

[Advertisement.]

One thousand ladies who are using HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, testify that it is not only a protection from burglars, but a great assistance in the management of the household, and can be applied to any house without damage or trouble. Send for pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Halifax	N.	Clear	32
Portland	S.	Clear	32
Boston	N. W.	Clear	35
New-York	W.	Clear	27
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	31
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	31
Washington	W.	Clear	28
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear	40
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	38
Charleston	N.	Clear	48
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	45
Oswego	S. W.	Snowing	26
Buffalo	W.	Clear	28
Pittsburg	E.	Clear	21
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	20
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	30
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	41
Key West	E.	Cloudy	72
Havana		Clear	74

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 25	New-York	Havre.
Pennsylvania	Dec. 25	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 9 A. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at 10 A. M.

Domestic Mails.

To-day all mails close at 10 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—G. W. Clenbew, M. M. Hawes, Captain J. E. Pollard, W. F. Kyle, A. Melshen, A. J. Sherwood, B. Langmate, E. F. Brown, J. C. Rogan, Charles Korns, John Williamson, T. Dolan, E. Buckley, Francis Conte, F. Lopes, Simon Grata, J. Lynx, P. McGuire, Mrs. Hammill and 5 children, J. McCarvey, J. Vengorcheia, A. Peneiro, M. L. Marco, John Bradley, G. Clenshaw, J. C. Harris, B. J. Berry, Captain E. W. Hill, lady and 2 children, Miss Sanneman, F. Baird, Colonel Davenport, and 5 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets...... 4 38 | Moon rises.11 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 40 | Gov. Island. 1 29 | Hell Gate.. 2 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Weybosset, Parrish, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Shetucket, Taylor, Philadelphia, G. G. Young & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks H. L. Routh, Martin, Bristol, Thomas Dunham's Nephews; Mary Adelaide, (N. G.,) Kadelhardt, Gibraltar for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; American Eagle, Lindsley, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brig Ida, (Br.,) Willingale, St. John, N. B., James W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. S. A. Reed, Reed, Greytown, (Nicaragua,) Strout Bros.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Tooker, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; America, (Br.,) Patten, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; A. Eldridge, Bahrt, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; L. A. Van Ban Brunt, Tooker, Caibarien, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Navassa, Brett, Son & Co.; E. B. Wheaton, Atkins, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Key West, Rudolph, Port-au-Prince 7 ds. and 22 hs., with coffee, logwood, &c., and passengers to R. Murray, Jr. Dec. 21, lat. 34 30 N., lon. 74 56 W., experienced a strong gale from S. and W., with large sea running; Dec. 22, strong gale from N., with heavy sea running, decks overflowed with water, slowed down the engines for 5 hours., ship laboring heavily; Dec. 24, took a pilot from pilot boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4, Barnegat Lighthouse bearing N. by W., 30 miles distant. The pilot boat having the schr. Saxon, of New-York, in tow, dismasted and water logged, bound to New-York, having been run down by steamer Leo, (before reported.)

Steamship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Dec. 8, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 20, lat. 47 N., lon. 45 W., passed a Cunard steamship, bound East.

Steamship Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Dec. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 212 passengers to Williams & Guion. Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M., passed steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool, 200 miles east of Sandy Hook.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Rosedale, (of Glasgow,) Grieg, Miegellones, Peru, 89 ds., with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Cape Horn Oct. 19; crossed the Equator Nov. 25, in lon. 31 25; had light variable winds; Oct. 16, lat. 53 51 S., lon. 78 30 W., spoke bark Archibald Foster, from Pisquae, for Cork; Nov. 19, lat. 15 53 S., lon. 29 49 E., spoke ship Western Belle, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Bombay, 40 ds. out; Nov. 25, lat. 25 N., lon. 31 25, passed bark Ellen Radford, from Miegellones, for Cork.

Bark Helios, (N. G.,) Ziessner, Taganrog 84 days, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 11; had westerly gales latter part of the passage; Dec. 16, lat. 30 38, lon. 73, spoke schr. Emily Hilliard, of Boston, for New-York, with the loss of sails; lumber loaded.

Bark Margaretha, (N. G.,) Ryckeles, Shield 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales during the passage, lost and split sails, and has been 12 ds. west of Bermuda.

Bark Eliza Barss, of and from Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to J. N. Harvey. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Alix, (of Quebec,) Patier, Cadiz 43 ds., with salt to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly gales for last 20 ds.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Severese, Naples 42 ds., with fruit and brimstone to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly gales on the passage; lost maintopsail, split foresails and foretopgallant sails.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 19, off Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W., lasting 12 hs.; Dec. 22, 25 miles S. E. of Barnegat, passed a dismasted and abandoned vessel, apparently at anchor, and probably the schr Saxon.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Ida L. Ray, (of Boston,) Crowell, Savannah 10 ds., with yellow pine to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Thos. J. Frazier, Madge, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Had variable weather.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Russell, Brazos, Texas, 18 ds., with wool and hides to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Rockland.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conery, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. H. W. White, Cranmer, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, Va., 5 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Norfolk, with corn to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. H. Stickney, Tooks, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ida Lewis, Husted, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Keinzle, Stellman, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. P. Stickney, Mathews, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Small, Darien, Ga., with yellow pine to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. William L. Springs, Halsey, Baltimore.

Schr. Helen Mar, Baxter, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Julia, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Henry, Holmes, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sophie, Williams, Norwalk.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Simmons, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Geo. Cromwell, United States and Weybosset, for New-Orleans; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Gulf Stream, for Savannah; barks H. A. Litchfield, for Callao; Speedwell, for Gibraltar; schr. Ann & Susan, for Canary Islands.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; barks Express, from Gottenburg; Isabel, from Buenos Ayres; Eliza, from New-York; schr. R. Batchelder, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. steamships Charleston, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; brig Wm. Creery, from New-York; schrs. James Young, from Portland; L. Q. C. Wishart, from New-York; A. Bokes, from Rockland.

Schr. Mary Summons, from Savannah, put in for harbor.

Sld. steamship Magnolia, for New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24.—Sld. steamships Hatteras, for New-York; Blackstone, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The distressed ship Orion has arrived from New-York, via San Diego. She is leaking slightly.

Arr. E. F. Gabain, from Liverpool, and F. B. Fay, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

24th.—Sld. ship Aeriel, for Aukland; ship Massachusetts, on a whaling voyage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—Arr. bark Thetis, from Maryport, England.

Cld. brigs H. L. Gillett, for Havre; Frank, for Montevedo; Geo. Gilchrist, for St. John, N. B.; bark Bertha, for Amsterdam.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Sld. steamer W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Carrie, Captain Jordon, of the Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd's line to Brazos, Texas, made the passage from New-York to Brazos, Texas, in 14 ds. Shortest passage on record.

Spoken, &c.

Bamberg—Ship, from New-Orleans for Havre, Dec. 18, lat. 24 30, lon. 81 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 16, brigs Jane, (Br.,) Allen, ldg. for Boston; Java, (Br.,) Barret, do., for do.; Henry & Louise, decbg.; B. Iginae and Oliver Cutts, for New-York, ready for sea; English iron-clad ship Defence; gunboats Cherub and Dart; also French corvette Limier are at anchor in the outer harbor, crew all well.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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TABLE LINEN.
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ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,
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THE SATURDAY LEADER,
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A TRIPLE SHEET,
and contain, in addition to its usual peculiar and popular collection of Fun and Gossip, the whole of
THIRTEEN CHRISTMAS STORIES,
a reprint of "Tinsley's Christmas Annual," and written by as many distinguished novelists of England, and entitled,
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TAMMANY.—TO-MORROW EVENING REV. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on the *Old Fogies of the Bible Compared to the Beautiful Character of the Saviour.* Same discourse that was suppressed last Sunday evening by the bigoted, Puritanical Cooper Institute Trustees. Admission 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

EXHIBITION OF TILLOTSON'S Mirror of the Bible at the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1869. Tickets 25 cents. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTMAS READINGS.

Continued from Second Page.

made a formal proposal to Mr. Weston for the hand of his pretty daughter.

"No, Jacques," said Weston, firmly; "you are not in a position to marry. You have no money. Annette cannot live on air."

"Ah! monsieur, bot I can vork."

"Very true, Jacques; but you must work to some purpose, before I can let you have my daughter. It will be time enough to think of her, when you have made some money. Besides, Annette is yet very young."

"Ah!—oui, monsieur, an' bootiful!"

"Well, I believe she is," said Mr. Weston, with a laugh. "However, the thing is impossible. I'm sorry to refuse you, Jacques, for I believe you to be a good fellow."

"Bot, Monsieur," urged the disconsolate suitor, "she does love me! Her felicity vill——"

"Come," interrupted Mr. Weston, sternly, "enough has been said. We will drop the subject; it is a disagreeable one."

Poor Jacques sighed heavily, and rose to quit the room; but, stopping suddenly, thrust his hand into his pocket and drew out a letter, which he handed to the fur trader.

"I vill ask von favor, Monsieur. Vill you read me lettre? I cannot read him."

The trader ran his eye over the epistle. As he did so, an expression of increasing surprise crossed his features, and awoke Jacques' curiosity. Suddenly he grasped the hand of the rejected suitor and shook it warmly.

"Have you any idea of the contents of this letter?" he asked.

"Non, Monsieur—can guess noting."

"It is from a Montreal lawyer, telling you that your old uncle is dead, and has left you all his possessions, which, it would seem, amount to $2,000 in cash, and a small farm near the Lachine Canal! I congratulate you, Jacques, with all my heart."

This intelligence was received by the fortunate man with a gaze of surprise and incredulity. For several minutes he did not speak. By degrees, however, his expression changed. A beaming smile lit up his handsome countenance, and a gleam of humor twinkled in his eyes, as he said, with an air of profound respect—"Bot, Monsieur, to retoorn to de disagreeable sobject. May I have de honor for prepose to de hand of your datter now?"

Need we inform you, reader, that the subject was no longer disagreeable—that Mr. Weston had no objection whatever to the proposal, provided Annette was willing, and that, when Jacques soon afterward made the same proposal to Annette herself, he found that she had no objection whatever, provided her father was willing?

Before that week was out, Jacques had fitted up a dog sleigh with the most gorgeous harness of yellow leather, scarlet cloth, indescribable trimmings and little brass bells. In this vehicle he packed the fair Annette, with warm buffalo robes, and, walking behind on snow-shoes, drove her down to Fort Matuan. Flinn drove a less ornamental sleigh, containing an Indian girl—Annette's companion—and Mr. Weston, with one of his clerks, followed them, having resolved to be present at the wedding. The missionary was, of course, delighted to perform the ceremony; and he did not fail to point out to the bridegroom how fortunate it was that he had been thwarted in his wishes on the last Christmas Eve; for, had it been otherwise, the packet would probably have lain undiscovered for many months, and the happy issue of events might have been indefinitely postponed. Jacques gazed at his bride, and willingly admitted the great truth that while man arranges his plans, a higher Power directs his steps.

When genial Spring unbound the fetters of the far North, Monsieur and Mme. Leronde stepped into a light canoe, and, leaving the wilderness behind them, went down to Canada, to take possession, as Jacques was wont to say, of their "onkle's estates."

In after years, when Jacques and Annette were gray, and their children's children swarmed in and around their dwelling, the retired fur trader used to discourse enthusiastically of his adventures during the "opposition times," especially of that adventure—the most fortunate of his life—which occurred to him on a certain Christmas time in the far North, and put him in possession of Annette and happiness.

THE OUTWARD TESTS OF CHARACTER.—There is a physiognomy in the human back, the wave of the rim of a hat, the height of a shirt collar, by which a man may be recognized quite as well as by his beaming face. The ignoring of this familiar truth, for a purpose, was singularly illustrated in the RUSH trial, when the endeavor was made to shake the maid servant's identification of that murderer, because she had only seen his back. Yet we do not remember that the learned Judge or anybody else asked the jury to consider whether, in their daily experience, they were accustomed to know people by their backs as well as by their faces. To know such a man's walk, the shape of such an other man's back, &c., seems to belong to a specially acute and Indian-like instinct; while sailors, in refutation of that meagre sense, which excuses some failure of recognition by such a pretence as "I could not see his face," talk airily, and with a metaphor drawn from their own profession, of knowing some unfamiliar figure "by the cut of his jib." These loose expressions all point to a deeper principle; to the curious marks which the interior soul leaves behind it, wherever it comes in contact with earthy matter, or earthy manners and modes. It all comes under the head of style, which, we have been told, "makes the man." Tell us a particular style, and we shall know the man. And in dearth of all other helps and tokens show us a man's trunk, and we may be pretty sure as to what he is.—*All the Year Round.*

THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT, THE HANDSOME MAD WOMAN.—In the Autumn of the year 1793, there is a debate at the Club of the Jacobins, at which ROBESPIERRE'S policy is violently debated. THEROIGNE—her manner has been strangely excited lately; some say she spurs her flagging energies with ardent spirits, others say she is losing her reason—is present, and again and again vehemently interrupts the orators. At first, losing all command over herself, she scrambles over the barrier which divides the members from the auditory, forces her way into the midst of a knot of politicians, violently denounces ROBESPIERRE, insults COLLOT D'HERBOISE, and, it is said, goes so far as to strike COUTHON. For awhile the men laugh at her, but she is so unsparing in her denunciations that her hearers lose patience at last. She is taken by her shoulders and turned out of the Jacobin premises. As they force her out, she screaming, and kicking, and biting, she meets, even in the midst of her frenzy, a cold eye fixed upon her. She encounters that citizen QUINTUS CURTIUS, now a very prominent member of the Jacobin Club, and who has an account to settle with her. A sudden calm comes over the tempest of her passion, and when she finds herself in the streets she turns sick and faint, and her knees trembled under her as they did that August day at the Tuileries, when the man in the leathern apron held up LALLEMAND'S gory head.

A few days afterward, THEROIGNE is walking in the Tuileries garden, alone. She has reached the ruined promenade of the Terrasse des Feuillants, where she hears her name pronounced by angry voices. She turns to find herself surrounded by a furious mob, mainly composed of those *tricoteuses* and washerwomen and fishwomen, of whom she was once the heroine and the darling. But now fists are clenched; feet are stamped; threatening arms are waved in the air; now threatening voices utter fierce invectives.

"*A la lanterne* with the slanderer of ROBESPIERRE!"

"Fling the Austrian spy into the Seine!"

"Cut the aristocrat's throat!"

These are the cries, these the recommendations she hears. The mob gather round her; rude hands seize her. They pluck off her Phrygian cap; they haul at her hair and her garments; and more furious cries arise that she shall be hanged or drowned forthwith.

"Hanging—drowning—nonsense!" a voice cries; and a person seemingly of some importance pushes through the throng. "Room for the Citizen QUINTUS CURTIUS!" shout the rabble.

"She is not worthy of the *lanterne*—not worthy of the Seine or guillotine!" pursues this eminent Jacobin. "She is but a troublesome, impertinent, and unreasonable woman. The best punishment for her would be a good whipping. Lay her down, then, citizens, and scourage her to your heart's content."

The villainous proposition is met with a yell of approval. It is at once carried out. Implements of torture—belts, cords, branches of trees, carters' whips are soon found. A dozen executioners crowd around the victim. Her entreaties for mercy are disregarded; her clothes are torn from her; she is laid on a bench, and scourged till she swoons. When she recovers consciousness, she finds herself lying on the gravel paths of the Terrasse des Feuillants, alone. Stay, there is a footstep grating over the gravel. It is the Citizen QUINTUS CURTIUS.

"We are quits now, THEROIGNE," he says. "You remember the complaint made to the *Proviseur* of the Jesuits' College, at Liege? I owed you something, and now I have repaid you with interest!"

* * * * *

From the day of her shameful punishment, THEROIGNE DE MERICOURT became insane. At the beginning of the year 1794, she was sent to the asylum of La Salpetrière, and there, a howling, hopeless maniac, she lived through the Directory, the Consulate and the Empire. She died in 1817, in the second year of the Restoration of the Bourbons.—*George Augustus Sala.*

A NICE SERVANT.

Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA relates in *Belgravia* the story of a young housekeeper in search of a good servant. After many unpleasant experiences the lady, whose name was Houselamb, engaged a certain Ellen Catt, with the following results:]

It happened, when she had been with us about seven months—we never kept a servant so long before—that Mr. Houselamb being away in Paris on business, I went visiting a good deal, always leaving Our Nice Servant, in whom I had the most implicit trust and confidence, at home. It was one Sunday, and I was dining with the Grigsbys, (Mrs. Grigsby is a charming woman, but nothing to look at, and has an absurd idea that she can write poetry.) It was just as I was sitting down to dinner that I discovered—I had rather hurried myself in dressing that morning—that I had left my gold watch and chain on my toilet table at home. They were very handsome trinkets, and had been presented to me, not a fortnight before, by Mr. Houselamb, who was then just beginning to get on in the world. I felt rather nervous at this discovery, and told the Grigsbys of it; adding, however, that I sought not to trouble my mind about it, seeing that we had such a very Nice Servant. Mrs. Grigsby, who was always full of her poetry and nonsense, began to lisp out something about having "faith in one another;" but Mr. Grigsby, a thorough man of business, shook his head, and asked me where Our Nice Servant came from. I said the workhouse. He shook his head again, and remarked that paupers were a very bad lot. I remembered the words of the matron to a similar effect; but still I shrank from doubting the honesty of Ellen Catt.

Things passed off, but I was very nervous, all the afternoon. It was 9:30 o'clock when I reached home. I let myself in with my latch-key—it had once been Mr. Houselamb's, but I had taken it away from him, and never let him have it again, after that shocking affair of his deserting his house and home for the Garrick's Head. Passing softly into the hall, I heard the voice of somebody in the kitchen singing. The voice was so deep that at first it sounded like a man's, and my mind at once jumped at the suspicion of followers; but on listening a little longer, I was convinced that the singer was Our Nice Servant. It was Sunday evening; but, O dear me! it was no hymn that Ellen Catt was singing. So far as I can recollect, the words of her frightful song ran thus:

"My flash man's in quod,
And I'm the woman that's willin';
So, I'd muzzle a bloke to-night,
And draw him of every shillin'."

Chorus, (she sang this almost in a yell,)

"Tooral, looral, loo!
What are wealth's possessions?
Bless the cove we love,
And blow the Middlesex Sessions!"

I crept down stairs more dead than alive, entered the kitchen, and this was the sight I saw. The candle was guttering down into the socket, and in front of the fire, with her feet on the fender, sat Our Nice Servant. There was a pewter pot containing something on the table, also a black bottle; and—I shudder as I write the words—when Our Nice Servant had finished a verse of her song, she took a short black pipe off the table, and began to puff at it.

"Ellen Catt!" I began reproachfully.

"Ellen Catt!" she repeated, with a long bitter laugh. "Don't you Ellen Catt me, Missis; I'm Tiger Bet—ask in Blue-Anchor Fields if I ain't. I've broke out, I have. Sit you down there, and I'll make your flesh creep."

The wretched woman was evidently tipsy, but she made no violent gestures, merely swaying her head from side to side, and now and then slapping her hands on one or the other of her knees. I thought I might get her to bed quietly if I humored her a little; so I sat down in a chair by the fire, and asked her if she was ill.

"Ill," she replied, "I'm jolly well, I am. I'm all there, Missis. I went to the Load of Hay this evening, and I met some pals, and they had me to rights. And I topped off with a deep thinker. Do you know what a deep thinker is?"

I confessed, feeling quite sick at heart, that I did not.

"O, you young innocence!" went on Our Nice Servant. "Rum and old ale, and a red-hot poker in it—that's a deep thinker. You poor young woman, you don't know nothing. You're a babby! Do you know who I am—what I am?"

"N-n-no, Ellen," I murmured.

"I'm bad," she continued—"as bad as bad can be. They don't make 'em wus than me. I gammoned the workhouse coves. I was put in there as a stall, and to be kept out of the way, that I shouldn't go up and give hevidence against Jem."

My flesh really crept at these dreadful words.

"He o'ny got three months on the stepper," she went on; "and now he's out, and says he'll do me a mischief. That's what upset me. That's why I broke out. That's why I've had a deep thinker."

I thought very deeply myself that she must have had a good many deep thinkers that evening, for she was quite intoxicated.

"Now, look you here!" she said, suddenly turning her face toward mine; "you ain't lost nothin' since I've been here."

"I certainly have not, Ellen," I replied, drawing away my face, however, in some terror.

"Right you are!" she returned, giving one knee a sounding slap; "and you won't lose nothin' by me while I'm here, which won't be long. Don't be frightened, you chickabiddy. I won't do you no harm. I might a-done it over and over agin if I'd liked. Over an over agin has the kiddies been at me for to leave a window open, or a door unfastened, for to crack this crib."

My blood ran cold; for, somehow, I had an idea that "cracking a crib" meant housebreaking.

"But I wouldn't," Our Nice Servant pursued; "I wouldn't—no, not for the Bank of England. You stick by me, and I'll stick by you. But it's time the gaff was blown. Don't you go getting such another bad bargain as me. Look here, you hinnocent!"

As she spoke she rapidly untwisted her back hair, flung off her cap, bent down her head, and showed me, at the back of her scalp, a great deep white furrow.

"A black cook did that," she said, "with a chopper. I'd aggerwated him in consequence of his wool. He was from New-Orleans, and the judge he gave him seven years' penal. Look here," she resumed, baring her throat, and showing a long livid mark low down on her breast; "that was my Tom. He's broke three of my ribs too. He's broke my jaw. I ain't got a sound tooth in my head. Look here," and she bared her right arm to the shoulder, and showed it me, all covered with scars. "That's foreign sailors with their knives. "Look here—"

How far she might have continued with the exhibition of her wounds I don't know; but at this point she fell forward into the fender insensible.

There was nothing the matter with her but too many Deep Thinkers. I put her to bed as well as I could, and sat by her side all night trembling. She slept very soundly; and about 7 o'clock in the morning, and in a very quiet and respectful tone, begged me to go downstairs and get some rest myself. She added, that I had been a very kind mistress to her; but that she knew she had misbehaved herself, and that she must go.

This strange woman exercised so strong a fascination over me that I was debating in my mind whether it wouldn't be as well to look over that scene in the kitchen, and allow her to resume her duties as Our Nice Servant; when, about 10 o'clock in the morning, she came to me.

"There's a cab at the door," she said, "and my traps is in it. Give me my wages, and let me step it. What's bred in the bone 'll come out in the flesh, and I was bred to willany. If I was to stop I should have a Deep Thinker too many some night and rob and murder the whole bilin' of you. I ain't got nothin' to say agin you; but a happy home's not my line, and I'm goin' for to Take my Hook."

She took her hook; that is to say, she went away in the cab with her trunk; and from that day to this I never saw any more of her. But of all the servants I have since had—nursemaids at sixteen, and cooks at two-and-twenty pounds a year—I have never found one who, for industry, neatness, willingness, honesty and fidelity, could compare with Our Nice Servant.

TWO ANECDOTES OF MACREADY.—In 1823 this actor was performing *Hamlet* at Birmingham. Walking home one night, he saw a small cottage in flames, surrounded by a crowd of sympathizing but frightened people. There came from the centre of the burning furnace one agonizing cry. MACREADY in a moment threw off his hat, coat and waistcoat, sprang through the parlor window, lithe and agile as a harlequin, reappeared with an infant in his arms, restored it to its half-crazed mother, and darting through the crowd unknown, returned to his lodgings without his coat, which had been in a moment ruthlessly snapped up. In vain a self-elected committee offered a reward for the brave man. A few days after, however, a thief was apprehended while offering for sale a handsome coat, in the sleeve of which was written the name of the well-known actor. The papers blazed abroad MACREADY'S modesty and intrepidity, and thunders of applause greeted him whenever he appeared on the stage. His benefit shortly afterward was a bumper; and in an anonymous letter came a bank note for £10, as a small tribute to his humanity and courage. MACREADY instantly sought out the unfortunate couple who had lost their all in the flames, and presented them with the acceptable sum, saying modestly that he had only been the mean instrument in the hand of God, and promising to assist the rescued child in after years.

And now for a drop of vitriol, very skillfully distilled by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. When at Mobile, MACREADY'S arrogance displeased one of the local actors for the time deposed from power. The fellow resolved to pay-out the "star" one night when acting *Claudius* to Mr. MACREADY'S *Hamlet*. When stabbed by the young Prince, *Claudius* reeled forward, and, after a lingering death, stretched himself out in the central spot expressly set apart for MACREADY. The English actor, much vexed, whispered quietly, "Die further up the stage, Sir." But no use—*Claudius* was deaf as an adder. *Hamlet* growled louder, "Die further up the stage, Sir!" It was possible he might drag him there; so *Claudius* gravely sat up, like one of the revivalists in "Bombastes," and observed, "I b'lieve I'm King here, and I'll die just where I please, Mister." The tragedy shortly after concluded.

THE BRITISH "PUBLIC"—The Beer-shop.
THE BEST CHRISTMAS BOX FOR CHILDREN—A "Family" one for the theatre.—*Punch.*

HOW TO BE CHARITABLE AT CHRISTMAS.—My dear young lady, don't be satisfied with dropping your half sovereign into the velvet bag which Dr. Choker's churchwarden hands you submissively after Rev. Scaliger Weakshaft's excellent sermon. Don't speak of time and inclination. Just suppose—I only say suppose—instead of working for a whole week for Rev. Weakshaft on illuminated texts and ribbon devices, which, after all, only make his church look like a fancy bazaar, and are scarcely likely to find a place in your credit account with the Recording Angel—suppose you spent that time in finding out some wretched waif and sending it to school, for instance. Wasn't it a tear which helped the Peri into Paradise? But it was a tear of gratitude; and you are more likely to win the Peri's prize in the streets than in decorating the aisles at Rev. Weakshaft's. You won't have the immediate gratification of hearing it whispered through the congregation that Miss Dash or the Ladies So-and-so have done those lovely wreaths or those tasteful crosses, but you will some day be able to say to yourself when you read of a juvenile offender or a determined suicide: "I have prevented that boy from becoming a convict, or that girl from adding another to the list of unfortunates." And if every one took another on his shoulders out of the poverty-stricken city, the whole place would be delivered up empty to the besieger—Crime.—*Vanity Fair.*

A PROTEST AGAINST CLEVER PEOPLE.—I do most solemnly protest against the pretensions that are made by and for clever people. Of course, I do not mean to say that we fools are to be put on a level with them, or that we are at all entitled to equal treatment in the world; but what I complain of is, that they really will not allow us a place in the world at all.

It has come to such a pass now that they claim everything. Every appointment, big and little, is assumed to be their natural property; in fact, they have, as you know, fenced in the greater number of them by that intensely clever system of competitive examination. Every marriageable young lady, and especially every heiress, is also appropriated by them, and that to such an extent that they become positively offensive if one of us fools happen to blunder into a piece of matrimonial good luck. "Whatever could have induced her to marry that idiot, Teddy Fellowes?" they ask, as though marrying had been invented exclusively for the clever. Then they monopolize conversation in a way that is perfectly disgusting, and if one of us ventures to make a remark they treat it with a lofty disdain, which they are at no pains to conceal. As for opinions, they won't allow us the shadow of one, and, unless we adopt theirs, they put us down ruthlessly. In short, they pass by us, talk through us and over us, affect to be unconscious of our existence, and convey in all their words, works and looks a distinct intimation that we are of no account whatever in the scheme of creation—that it is a mistake, in fact, to recognize our existence at all in a world which has manifestly been specially made for clever people.

Now I, for one, declare that I will stand this no longer. In the first place, it is unjust, for we can't help not being clever, (I, for one, am thankful for it,) and, not having chosen our own class of intellect, we ought at least to be charitably endured.

Then, it is so unfair. We fools, of course, cannot adequately defend ourselves, and people, therefore, are beginning to believe the hard things that are said of us, and to put us aside, and treat us as superfluities in life.

Besides this, it is extremely dangerous to hand the world over, as they claim, to those clever people, for they are notoriously liable to error, and are often apt to mislead us into the strangest of strange ways. One of us fools once said that genius is akin to madness, and I quite agree with him, and challenge that experience by which we alone learn to disprove it.

ON LOVE LETTERS.—"Serve him right," said Mrs. Punch, impatiently throwing down the paper containing the report of a breach of promise case, damages £500; "I don't care about a woman who brings an action of the sort, but a man ought to be punished for writing such idiotic love letters."

"Logical as ever, my adored," said Mr. Punch; "but it is in the fitness of things that a love letter should be idiotic. Love is a brief (very brief) madness. Would you have Hanwell edit *Euclid*?"

"But a man needn't write 'Now, my dear Jane,' sixty times in one letter, and cover it with stars that mean kisses."

"Would you have him send French epigrams, or an analysis of the result of deep sea soundings for mollusks?"

"I'd have him rational."

"Then, my worshiped, he had better postpone love-letter writing till after marriage."

"Well," said Mrs. Punch, smiling, "perhaps that would be the best way. But then they would never be written at all."

"And whose fault would that be?" said Mr. Punch, escaping from the room.—*Punch.*

THE TIES OF HOME.—No view of life is worth anything which does not recognize, as a fundamental fact of human nature, the existence of countless ties, which bind each man to his fellows, many of which he did not make and yet cannot destroy. If only a man recognizes in any degree the reality of even one such tie, it raises him out of himself from the narrowness and pettiness of merely personal aims. Who knows not the beauty and even holiness of home affections? The labor, and watching, and self-denial of parents for their children, or of children for their parents, are not evils, to be compensated for by a return in this world or the next; they are, and are felt to be, actual blessings, in which "it is blessed to give rather than to receive," for they exalt and widen out the whole nature of those who make the sacrifice, and deliver them from that worst tyranny—the tyranny of selfishness and self-indulgence. Who knows not the blessings which are enshrined in the sacredness of patriotism or loyalty? Look at them on the field of battle, and you will find them the only bright spots in its darkness and horror, the only influences which exalt and glorify natures otherwise ignorant or self-indulgent, frivolous or brutal. Who knows not the softening and glorifying power of charity over the souls of those who practice it freely and as a matter of course? Look at the nursing sisters of an hospital; at the visitors and Bible women, who make their way safely through the haunts of vice and wretchedness; at the ministers of Christ, who (putting their higher character and mission aside) are so often the only representatives of human love and charity amid the grinding of the great machinery which we call "business;" and you will see in each and all of them a beauty, a tenderness, a grace and peace of spirit, which the power of love alone can give, and the world cannot take away. If we could conceive a community, in which such brotherly love was perfect, no power could stand against it. It would need no miracle (as has been well said) to make its power the sovereign power of this world, and its peace the earnest of the happiness of the next. So far as Christmas, even for a time, realizes this brotherhood, it does well indeed; it justifies amply all the joyful associations which encircle its name.—*Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College, London.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Confining and Overworking School Children—Reform Demanded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Our Public Schools," in your issue of Dec. 24, appeals directly to the common sense of every parent. I take the liberty of suggesting some points in addition to those commented on by you which may or may not be the reason why children avoid school as they would a prison; these are confinement and being overworked. Ask any school teachers, male or female, how they feel after six hours' labor and worry with their pupils, and they will say: "Tired; it is distracting." Precisely!

It is the same, only in a greater degree, with children. Any man, strong, healthy and clear-headed, who ever wrote for a living, knows very well what it means to use the brain six hours a day, and yet the modern system of education is to demand from a child the exertion and physical endurance of an adult. Even more than this, for after school is out the child's work is not done; it must fag and fag over its tasks to keep up with the rest, while the teacher prepares herself or himself, by rest and recreation, for the coming day! Could anything be more absurd than this? Common sense should teach parents that this is the very course to disgust a child with the acquisition of knowledge; to dwarf them physically and mentally, and to cause them to shed their "learning" when brought into the practical routine of life as hothouse flowers shed their leaves when exposed to a healthy out-door atmosphere.

What becomes of all the botany, astronomy, elements of physics, logic, and what not, when we lay down to the hard work of life? What becomes of all the wire-drawn, fine-spun "Butler's Analogy," and similar stuff rubbed into brains that cannot comprehend the construction of the sentences? Learned by rote and repeated mechanically, they are like horrible dreams of the past. And these are the things to make children cry over; for the acquisition of this stuff they are to cram nights and be tormented days; sit in school rooms when they ought to be out of doors, and worked like pack-horses to no good end!

Men who have been brought up in school rooms all their days and in the atmosphere of educational institutions of any kind, will exclaim loudly against such heresies as these; but look at these structures in a matter-of-fact light! Do men in ordinary life find pleasure in discussing abstract things? Do they enlighten each other upon disputed theories of the solar system? Do they "botanize" as a general thing, or use "the higher English branches" in any way whatsoever? Not at all; for the simple reason that there is no practical value in them.

I grant it readily that a cultivated person, who has these things on the tip of the tongue, is a better companion than one who merely knows how to read and write, or has only a common school education; but the branches of study that I have referred to are not for babes and sucklings of 16 or 18 years of age. They are strong meat for men, and it is overworking children to cram them into their heads.

What I specially wish to make point of is, the unreasonable amount of labor and the consequent confinement entailed by the modern school system. We are no wiser than our ancestors. Jack and Jill went to school in the Winter and worked hard out of doors in the Summer, and if they never heard of "Butler's Analogy," they had at least good stiff backbones and common sense, which is worth more in the hand-to-hand fight nine-tenths of us wage with the world than all the so-called "finished educations;" finished truly in one sense, for they finish a young man or young woman for any practical effort in life. Here is the point—every merchant will tell you that the worst possible assistant in a counting house is the young man from college. Why? Because he don't know anything. "Not know anything? Why he has a complete education."

Exactly, a most *in*complete education. He has to begin the world all over again. He lived one life in school; now he has to go to work and forget all that he learned; all the methods by which he was taught, and learn others which to his simple mind seem Ossa and Pelion.

Of course all the world is not a mast, but the great business of it is buying and selling, and men and women want practical education to enable them to lead comfortable lives. Trade supports itself, education is supported by trade. Which is the most important, to give youths an education that will enable them to work their own way in the world and read as much as they choose afterward, or make them study so much that they will forget all they ever learned, never study again, or be fit for anything whatever? Yes! but, says the critic who has been watching me all along, the educated man can do twice as much business and with more success than the uneducated.

This is precisely what he cannot do with the modern system, as I have before pointed out. I have a son to bring up and he is now nearly 7 and goes to school three hours a day, and he shall not go any more than that until he is 10 or 12. In my opinion, the cause of the dislike for study and rebellion against instruction, on the part of children, is wholly caused by parents and teachers, who insist upon as much labor from a child 10 or even 14 years old—day in and day out—as an adult can perform.

EGBERT P. WATSON.
ELIZABETH, N. J., Friday, Dec. 24, 1869.

Life Insurance Premiums—The Checks to the Success of Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the article in your paper of the 20th inst., on "Life Insurance Premiums," and consider your remarks very opportune. Canvassers when soliciting for companies whose exhibits for the past years showed large dividends and an enormous surplus, are not unfrequently met with the question: "Why cannot my premium be made lower even though I have not the promise of such excessive dividends?" This very subject has recently engaged the attention of some of the leading insurance men in this City and Boston. They addressed themselves mainly to the question as to how the rates of premium could be so reduced as to protect the interest of the Company, and at the same time be brought within the reach of men of the most limited means. Their investigation of the interior working of the best and most responsible companies was with special reference to this particular subject.

The whole principle of life insurance, in itself considered, is one which addresses itself to the consideration of thoughtful men, nor does it shrink from a careful investigation of its claims to be considered as one of the leading benevolences of the day. This principle, separated from the verbiage which has marked many of the articles that have been written upon it, is simply this:

A man of family or other dependants proposes to save a part of his yearly earnings as an investment for his family after his death. He places it in the hands of a company of men in whose prudence and judgment he has confidence, with a request that they invest this money to the best advantage, and make him such return as they can afford, or add it to the original sum. By their knowledge of the average length of human life, a knowledge based on the experience of the past, they are justified in promising him that in the event of his death they will be able to pay to his heirs a sum proportionate to the amount of his payments, added to the payments of others in whose yearly contributions he has had also an interest. It is not surprising that this simple principle, so manifestly just and equitable, should attract the attention of speculators, and induce the formation of companies, whose sole purpose is the aggrandisement of those immediately interested. Of course these companies can afford to pay high commissions, to make promises of extravagant dividends, and to offer such other temptations as are likely to entrap the unwary. It is with those that the safe and reliable companies have most to contend.

You have very properly referred also to another evil which, for the present, offers a serious check to the success of insurance companies, to wit.: the recklessness with which many canvassers, in their anxiety for business, make wild and unwarrantable promises to those whom they solicit; promises which have no foundation, and which would not be confirmed by their employers. This evil will in time work its own cure. The time is coming when the subject of life insurance will so address itself to the common sense of every man, and it will appear so obviously his duty to protect the interest of his dependents against the contingency of his death by "insuring his life," that the whole system of agents, canvassers and solicitors will be done away with, and applications will be made direct at the office of the company. Then the companies that will succeed will be only those where the funds deposited with them in trust shall be used for the exclusive benefit of the insured, and not squandered, either in high salaries to their officers, exorbitant commissions to their agents, or immense outlay for buildings, &c. L.

The Judiciary and the Bar—The Judiciary Article in the Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than twenty years since the people of this State, misled by political theorists and ambitious politicians, repudiated a system of judicial appointment and tenure which had given them since the foundation of the Commonwealth a succession of learned and upright magistrates, and in many cases had placed on the Bench men whose names are illustrious in the annals of jurisprudence.

Popular election was substituted for appointment by the Executive and Senate, a brief term of years took the place of time-honored and tested tenure of good behavior.

Errors were also committed in the plan upon which the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court were organized, which the long arrears and fluctuating decisions of the former Court, and the lamentable judicial conflicts in the latter Court have brought prominently before the Bar and the public.

The radical fault, however, was in the change in the mode of appointment and length of tenure. Sagacious and far-seeing men predicted at the time the natural and necessary results—the unwillingness of the best class of lawyers to accept the precarious judicial office—the eagerness of the worst class to obtain it and use it to advance their private and personal ends—the desire of reelection which would tend to destroy the independence of the Judge while on the Bench—the suspicion which would attach to the great office itself in the eyes of the people, from becoming associated with party strife, and as an ultimate result, a decline in the learning, tone and purity of both Bench and Bar.

These are some of the ill consequences which such men as regarded rather the teachings of experience than the speculations of theory, dreaded from the judicial revolution of 1848. We now see them realized. So bold have the controlling Judges on the Bench of the Supreme Court in this City become, that they will not permit the Judges from other districts to come here to relieve the crowded calendars, lest the rural brethren should interfere with some of their manipulation and jobbery in the cases before them. So secure do these Judges feel in their places, that they do not even deign to throw a vail over their profligacy. Let any one pass a morning in the Chambers of the Supreme Court when one of these Judges is presiding, let him contemplate the sporting costume in which this dispenser of justice is wont to array himself, let him listen to the scurrilous and indecent jests, the contemptuous expressions directed at anything like law and authority with which he whiles away the tedium of the sitting, and the spectator will leave the precincts of the Court fully satisfied that judicial vice has reached that lowest depth at which it scorns the tribute of even a little hypocrisy and outward decency. It is unnecessary to recur to the recent scandalous exhibitions of judicial degradation, for they are fresh in the minds of every one. They have driven great moneyed interests away from their natural home in this Metropolis. They have filled the newspapers and and reviews with their revolting details. They have excited the wonder and contempt of other States and of foreign nations. They have created such profound distrust in this community as to dispose men to submit to almost any wrong and loss rather than resort to a Court of justice for protection. The worst feature of all is, however, that the corruption has begun to eat into the Bar. A few of its leading members have been found who, forgetting the honor and traditions of their great profession, and animated by mere lust of gain, have become members of the judicial ring.

Is there no remedy? The passage of the Judiciary article gives the opportunity. That amendment enables the people to say by their votes in 1873 whether they will adhere to the existing order of things, or will revert to that which gave us while it lasted, and still gives those States which, like Massachusetts, adhere to it, not only protection, safety and justice, but honor, respect and dignity at home and abroad. If the members of the Bar who neither profit by nor believe in an ignorant and corrupt Judiciary will unite and organize to instruct the people, the change can be effected without difficulty. The people are sure to heed the counsels of the Bar in matters peculiarly within its province. We firmly believe that the Bar will do its duty, and that ere long. The individual members to whom we have referred, however prominent they may be, who have "taken stock" in the existing order of things, do not represent the feeling of a Bar. The Bar, as a body, groan under and long to shake off the ignoble thraldom. Not long ago, at a dinner of the Bar to a late Attorney-General of the United States, its true feeling found an utterance. No one who was present can ever forget that splendid burst of indignation which greeted a reference to the "unjust Judge." Let the noble feeling which was then elicited be now put into words and actions.

The Decline of Our Mercantile Marine—Repeal of the Old Law Demanded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Congressional Committee by this time must have the materials for a large volume of testimony that American commerce has collapsed. Of this fact they will have no doubt. How to revive it is the question. They have asked this of an infinite number of people. They have received impartial replies from some, selfish replies from others and ignorant replies from not a few. When the report is printed we shall probably see that five general propositions have been made which can be sifted out of this mass of advice:

1. Subsidies to American-built steamers.
2. Bounties on American-built vessels amounting to the difference in cost of British ships.
3. Drawbacks on all materials imported for shipbuilding purposes.
4. The purchase of foreign ships on payment of a duty.
5. And finally the admission of such vessels duty free to the privilege of our flag, at least for all purposes of foreign trade.

As "in the multitude of counselors there is wisdom," the Committee may be able to find it in this way:

They may perhaps see fit to recommend a compound pill for the disease which will give each remedy a chance to operate. And yet they must be careful to omit in its combinations any of the supposed specifics which would neutralize all the rest. Such are No. 2 and No. 4. No. 2 is the prescription of a celebrated quack which would be very costly to the body politic, tending to paralyze all its other members for the inoperation of one, and No. 4 is entirely inoperative, for it does not go directly to the spot like No. 5. This last I have contended from the beginning—for years before the disease attracted such general attention—is the great remedy. It is enough by itself. Let us have that, and a half million of additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is a small matter to be tacked on to it. It is pretty well understood that this impoverished concern is the principal applicant for this charity. The regularity of our Pacific mails is of immense importance to the whole country, and it can afford this little boon. As to subsidizing American-built steamers, and thus expecting to compete with the iron-built screws of the Cunard and Inman lines, the idea is simply preposterous. In the first place, the day of sidewheel Atlantic steamers is over, and so likewise the sun has already set on the last of the wooden ocean steamers of any mode of propulsion. Moreover, a wooden screw steamer of the size required for either the Pacific or the Atlantic mail service, cannot be built of sufficient strength to hold together, unless she becomes such a mass of timber that she will have no room for cargo. If we build them of iron, at present prices, they will cost seventy per cent. more than those built upon the Clyde. Then we have our long-lost experience to regain. Will the whole country submit to be taxed, not for the sake of sustaining an old industry, but in order to create a new one? It is safe to presume that when the present contracts of the British Government with the Cunard and Inman lines shall have expired, there will be no more revived. In the last Parliament there was a strong opposition to these. Neither were they given to sustain a traffic which the success of other lines has demonstrated to be self-sustaining. Coupled with the gift, were a variety of stipulations and penalties, greatly lessening its value. The subsidy was granted for the interest of the Government and of the merchants, to assure regularity in the delivery of the mails. These are most punctually delivered now; and what should we gain by another subsidy for this purpose?

For proof that British-built steamers do not need subsidies we have only to point to the success of the Glasgow and the Williams & Guion lines. And this latter affords us more than the potent argument. I have always maintained that we can manage and sail our ships as well and as cheap as Englishmen can do the same, wishing to appear modest, we say as well. Now this Williams and Guion line, though under the British flag, is understood to be principally owned by Americans. And this is the only way now that our Government permits its citizens to own ships. This is the way in which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is now building a large and powerful screw steamer on the Clyde, to be sailed in their interest under the British flag! As to the proposition which I have have placed as No. 3. Let us have the drawback by all means if it will afford the least satisfaction.

Our shipbuilders contend that former workers upon wood can hardly turn their attention to iron—that there is some undefined superiority in an American over a Scotsman that makes him worth double the wages, and enables his employer to pay freight, insurance and charges of various kinds on iron and coal which are produced alongside the Scotsman's shipyards to the utter discomfiture of the aforesaid Scotsman, who now reigns supreme in shipbuilding. If we undertake seriously to combat this tendency to insanity, where do they go next? Why, to the assertion which may possibly be true, that American iron is so much tougher than English that for certain purposes plates of one-sixteenth less thickness may suffice. We admit this in so far as boilers are concerned, but there is not the force claimed for it when the theory is applied to the plating of a ship. This must be of a thickness to give solidity and a freedom from "working."

But then if the American iron is so excellent and superior, why ask for a drawback on British?

They will tell you that the iron masters of Pennsylvania will thus be obliged to give us iron at the same cost. How? Why simply enough. By reducing their laborers to what they term when the reduction is applied to shipbuilders, "the starvation prices of Europe." That, then, is the kind of "protection" needed. Of iron shipbuilders we have comparatively none. Of iron miners and founders we have tens of thousands. In order to make shipbuilders, all these are to be unmade. This is rather a common style of patriotism. Please understand me. I am not interested in any iron mine or forge, at home or abroad. But if I were so here I would not have the slightest objection, in any case, that this proposition should be entertained either by itself or in conjunction with the admission of foreign vessels duty free.

I have seen enough of shipbuilding on the Clyde to know with absolute certainty that if every restriction of duty was removed, in so far as shipbuilding materials are concerned, it would not influence the price of American iron. Neither would this foreign material be used for anything but the coasting trade, for which American iron is not now used. The foreign iron would only take the place of wood, and the dealers in timber would be the only losers. Our foreign trade would still be carried on, as it now is, in British-built vessels. And thus it will continue to be until we discard that feeling of false pride which, to use homely but expressive phrases, will not allow us to take "half a loaf instead of no bread," while we "bite off our noses to spite our faces." I can only repeat what I have said time and again, and more lately in a published letter to the Chairman of the Committee, that we must have "the total repeal of the old law, coupling with it the permission for our ships to take their stores out of bond duty free." Subsidies, drawbacks, whatever you please, gentlemen, but give us this.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN CODMAN.
ST. DENIS HOTEL, Dec. 22, 1869.

Saved from the Pirates—A Strange Experience.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 23.

A gentleman who is now a resident of East Boston states that after an unsuccessful sojourn in California of several years, he took passage in a bark bound to New-York. She touched at Panama for provisions and water, and having procured these, her Captain proposed to sail the next day. That evening the gentleman wrote letters to his friends stating he might be expected home in three months. At the usual time he retired to bed and fell asleep, but about an hour afterward found himself on deck fully dressed. He was somewhat startled, but, attributing it to a fit of somnambulism, after taking a turn or two fore and aft, and exchanging a few remarks with the man who had the anchor watch, again undressed and went to bed. Imagine his surprise when he again found himself on deck, dressed as before. Thrice he went to bed, and thrice he found himself on deck. As he had never before experienced any kind of somnambulism, and was an uncompromising teetotaler, he began to reflect whether there was not something supernatural in this new and strange experience; and he immediately made up his mind that he would not proceed in the vessel, but go home across the Isthmus of Panama. With this thought in his mind he turned in the fourth time, and dreamed that he had decided rightly. Much to the regret of the Captain, who had been very kind to him, and who expressed an ardent desire to enjoy his company, he left the vessel and arrived at home in safety. A few months later he learned from the newspapers that the bark had been captured by pirates in the Straits of Magellan, and that all hands but one boy had been murdered by pirates. The boy concealed himself below while the pirates were killing the rest of the crew, and after undergoing great peril, succeeded in reaching Valparaiso. This led the gentleman to recur to the date of his experience on board of the vessel at Panama, and after relating the story to his parents, they told him that in company with some pious friends they had made him the subject of special prayer that very evening, and they regarded his leaving the vessel and his return home as an answer to their prayer.

"Undisprivacied."

From the Hartford Post.

"Undisprivacied!" What a word! It's the newest thing out, in Boston. Mr. LOWELL has, with great labor and sweat, with the *Atlantic Monthly* for a fulcrum, and a very long poem entitled "The Cathedral"—*lucus a non*—for a lever, pried it off from the banks of the Charles River and dropped it with a pollysyllabic crash into the tide of the language. "Undisprivacied!" It means—easy enough—the opposite of undispublicated, and it is made by a process of accretion, simple as congelation. The foundation of the word—the basis of this four-story pollysyllable with a French roof—is "privacy." You take that word to start with—go at it with a club and knock off the end of it—punch it into the shape of an active verb—freeze on the privitive prefix *dis*, and upon that tack the negative *un*—see?—just as easy as rolling off a log. After all, what's the use of having all these component, constituent and simple words, unless once in a while you can put them together—Boston-fashion—and make a regular old parallelopiped of a word, that you can't take to pieces without nitro-glycerine. Here's this "Undisprivacied," for instance. What a triumph of verbal architecture that is! The only objection to it is that if it should happen to drop down into the tropics it's liable to thaw and break all to pieces.

A Bill to License Gambling in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 17.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this State, by Senator GREEN, and referred to the Committee on Public Morals, ostensibly "to restrict gaming" by granting a legal license to follow it. The bill provides that "any person may procure a license" for carrying on any of the usual gambling games upon paying to the Sheriff, in any county polling 2,000 or more votes, $450 quarterly; in any other county, $250. Each license must locate and describe the room in which gambling is to be carried on, and will be good for only one of the games specified, which are faro, monte, roulette, lansquenette, rouge-et-noir, rondo, or any banking game played with cards, dice or any other device, whether the same be played for money, checks, credit, or any other representative of value. A separate license must be procured for each separate game. Gambling without a license is made punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $3,000, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than three nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the same penalties are attached to renting rooms for unlicensed gambling.

The Brutal Murder of Dr. Andrew Mead in Allegany.

From the Hornellsville (N. Y.) Tribune, Dec. 24.

On Friday night last a brutal murder occurred at Allegany, Cattaraugus County, the victim being Dr. ANDREW MEAD, a resident of that county for the last fifty years, and a very respectable and influential citizen. The doctor some years ago gave up practicing his profession, and at the time of his murder was keeping a small grocery. It was known that he always kept on hand a large amount of money, and it is supposed that this knowledge led to the murder. The affair occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, but was not discovered till 10, the murderer having taken the precaution to lock the door as he made his departure. Dr. MEAD was between 70 and 80 years of age, but very muscular and active. There is every indication of a violent scuffle having ensued. The deed was committed with a common iron stove poker. The most intense excitement prevails, and a reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the murderer. Later information shows that the murderer robbed his victim of $500 in money and a gold watch. It is supposed that the fugitive got on the train going east shortly after the crime was committed, for the conductor states that when the train arrived near Cuba, some one pulled the bell rope with a jerk that unloosened the rope from the spring, and from indications and footmarks in the snow on the baggage car platform, it is supposed that the man who pulled the rope stood thereon. The train stopped, but no one was seen to leave the cars, it being quite dark. We have received the following description of the murderer from the Sheriff of Cattaraugus County: A man about 30 years old, five feet eight inches in height, black mustache and chin whiskers, wears black mixed coat, light vest and pants, and black slouch hat; had also a scar or sore under one eye, and, it is believed, he was wounded in the hand.

More Sub-Treasury Frauds.

HENRY A. ALLEN, connected with the Sub-Treasury in this City as keeper, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of embezzling moneys belonging to the Government, and of destroying public records. It was alleged that he was guilty of offences similar to those charged against GEORGE F. DUNNING, late Superintendent of the Assay Office. He is said to have obtained money from the Treasury Department on false vouchers, and to have destroyed a record containing the disbursements of the office. He was arrested by Detective SAMPSON, and was subsequently held by Commissioner OSBORN in $10,000 bail to appear for examination.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1869,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Croker, Farley—12.

The minutes of meeting held December twenty were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the United Brothers' Evangelical Church, in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Fifty-ninth-street, be repaved with the Guidet improved granite pavement, similar to that now laid on Broadway, between Whitehall and Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons named and for the amounts respectively specified in a resolution passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, for services to said Board.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of petition of Charles H. Pierson, Chairman, and George W. Curtis, Treasurer, asking payment of bill amounting to two thousand and seventy-four dollars and twenty-nine cents, incurred in the reception of General George B. McClellan, October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, to donate four hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-one cents to the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, to pay assessment.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Alderman Hardy moved to reconsider the vote by which, at the last meeting, was referred to the Committee on Finance, resolution to pay E. Van Ranst two thousand nine hundred and ten dollars for coaches furnished to the various committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

REPORT.

Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, to build a pier at the foot of Eightieth-street, East River.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To donate two thousand eight hundred and nine dollars ninety-seven cents to the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, and three hundred and twenty-three dollars with interest to St. Mary's Church, at Manhattanville, to pay assessments. To place and light two gas lamps in front of St. Joseph's new Chapel in Sixth-avenue; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; to build a sewer in Fourth-avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Harlem River; to regulate and grade First-avenue, from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Tenth-streets.

Which were severally laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments in the matter of St. Nicholas and Twelfth-avenue opening, Public Square, Fiftieth-street sewer, Madison-avenue extension, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets opening; Fourth and Lexington-avenue paving; Twenty-third and Thirty-second streets sewer, Worth-street extension, Sixth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street flagging.

Which were ordered on file.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, twenty-seventh instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 23, 1869,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Petition of the officers of the Central Presbyterian Church for a donation sufficient to pay assessments for building sewers in Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

In connection therewith—

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Central Presbyterian Church for the sum of one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars and five cents, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the German American School Association of the Nineteenth Ward, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Association.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George S. Byrne, for the sum of two thousand dollars, for extra services.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Scallon to flag, &c., in front of his premises, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, relative to the lease of pier at the foot of Twentieth-street, East River.

Which was ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To place public hydrant on the east side of Third-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Seventh-street; to donate three hundred dollars to Andrew Carland for loss of horse; one thousand five hundred dollars to the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, in aid of its funds, and two hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents to St. Bartholomew's Church, to pay assessments; directing the Comptroller to insert in the Tax Levy for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine ten thousand dollars for St. Vincent's Hospital; to place and light two gas lamps in front of the Fifth Precinct Station House; to build a pier at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River; to pave Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which were severally laid over.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of petition of John Mullaly, with resolution to compensate him for extra services.

Which was carried, and the paper was again laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolution that Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

Assistant Alderman Pettit moved to reconsider the vote by which was lost December twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, resolution to provide accommodations for the Twentieth Precinct Police.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution to permit Patrick Denison to place a watering trough in front of his premises, northwest corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Which was adopted.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement Seventy-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A; also, Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue; also, Thirty-second-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and Thirty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; to regulate and grade One Hundred and Eleventh-street from Boulevard to Eleventh-avenue; to place gas lamps in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; to set curb and gutter stones on both sides of Eighty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolution, To donate sixty-six dollars to the Congregation Aderath El, in East Twenty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, to pay assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to place and light street lamp in front of premises No. 609 Broadway.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Friday, twenty-fourth inst., at two P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed radidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

There will be a meeting of the bondholders of the State of Tennessee, to hear the report of the Committee, at the office of THOS. DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st., New-York City, at 3 P. M., MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1869. (Signed,) JAS. J. DONALDSON, Chairman.
A. D. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for three years:

George L. Willard, Gilbert L. Beeckman,
John W. Frothingham, James B. Blossom,
Josiah B. Blossom, Henry A. Swift,
Ezra P. Prentice, George L. Nichols,
James S. Noyes, F. R. Fowler,
John J. Van Nostrand. James H. Frothingham.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

N. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD INVESTMENT.

Investors desiring to employ their JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS are offered at 95 the

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE,
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

RUN FIFTY YEARS.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THEY YIELD NEARLY TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY.
WHILE THE FIVE-TWENTIES PAY ONLY 6 1-4 PER CENT.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population is extending with surprising rapidity; and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool, and all other agricultural products create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly-populated section of the State.

The road also runs through the rich and growing State of Minnesota; and reference to the map of the United States will show that it traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms one of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, being to the latter city ninety miles nearer to Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota than by any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS on its completed sections SUFFICIENT TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. The buyer of these bonds is therefore guaranteed by a valuable commerce already in existence on the route of the road as well as by now current earnings, and has not to risk any of the contingencies which always attend the opening of roads into new and unsettled country.

We offer the bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. We recommend them to investors and officers of financial institutions who desire to change their high-priced investments for a security which presents every element of safety and at the same time yields a much higher rate of interest. Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents for the Company.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of.......$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at. 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds..........1,500,000

Total..........$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DISCONTO BANK.
CAPITAL LIMITED TO $15,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $100 EACH.

The undersigned have been appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions for the DISCONTO BANK.

Two dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscription.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of the firm J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place.
FRED'K KUEHNE, of the firm Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, No. 51 Broad-st.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of the firm Kremelberg & Co., No. 160 Pearl-st.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C-R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.

JOHN INGLE, JR., President E. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD, CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1869.

Proposals for the purchase by this Company of its bonds, of the issue of 1867, will be received at this office.

To Jan. 23, 1870, for $10,000 of bonds.
To Feb. 23, 1870, for same amount.
To March 23, 1870, for same amount.

For the accepted bids, delivery and payment will be made at the American Exchange National Bank in New-York. H. C. LORD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114⅜	115	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅜	114⅝
Coupon, 1881....	118⅛	119	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114⅜	115⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862.	111⅛	111¾	10-40 Regis......	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon.....	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅝	Gold.............	120⅝	120¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅞	112⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac..	108⅛	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULtural fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 67,803 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 267 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone taffeu. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE OF MARKET STANDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.

On MONDAY, the 27th of December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the several stalls and stands contained in said Market, for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

E. A. MOORE, }
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WM. HAW, Jr., }
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at public auction, at No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

70,000 TONS
SCRANTON COAL,

deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1869, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, prox., warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.

If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax; payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 108 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, WATKINS, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after Jan. 1, 1870. DANIEL BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds,

due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due

JAN. 1, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stocks, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 17th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road, on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.

H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

A MOST SUITABLE PRESENT
FOR CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR
IS A BANK BOOK.
ONE DOLLAR WILL START AN ACCOUNT.
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
Broadway, southeast corner of 33d-st.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

German spoken.

WM. R. STUART, President.
JOHN H. MORRIS, } Vice-Presidents.
F. P. FURNALD, }

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av.—Booth's Building.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be payable on and after Jan. 10.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av. New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—GARDINER SHERMAN, TIMOTHY B. RICE and JOHN R. SHERMAN, plaintiffs, against HENRY VON STADEN, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 3d day of November, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1869. OSCAR FRISBIE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 10 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of New-York County, at the Court House, in the City of New-York, Nov. 23, 1869.

d4-1aw6wSa*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—SAMUEL B. H. JUDAH, plaintiff, against ELISHA RUCKMAN and MARGARET his wife, James S. Sandford and Mortimer Porter, as survivors of Garret H. Stryker, Clara A. Davenport, Mortimer Porter, Clark B. Wheeler, Alexander Bonnell, Henry Dusenbury, Joseph W. Dusenbury, George T. Young, James S. Vosseler, Charles B. Stiger, Peter H. Van Wagenen, Richard L. Simonson, Robert Moffit, David Tweedy and Daniel M. Porter, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at said City, on the 26th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 76 Cedar-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 26, 1869.

JUDAH, DICKINSON & GOLDSCHMIDT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n27-1aw6wSa*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Phelps, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Gilmore Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart, The People of the State of New-York, and James Burns.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d18-1aw10wSa

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—SOPHIE HEINEMAN, plaintiff, against HERZ HEINEMAN, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 231 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1869.

ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1869.—New-York, Dec. 14, 1869.

ADOLF. LEVINGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d18-1aw6wSa*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, A. WILLIAM KESSLER, JOHN F. DEGENER, CLEMENT A. AUFFMORDT, JR., plaintiffs, against LOUIS and SON, (their first names being unknown,) defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-five cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 22, 1869.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Take notice, the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of November, 1869.

n27-1aw6wSa* S. C., Jr.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

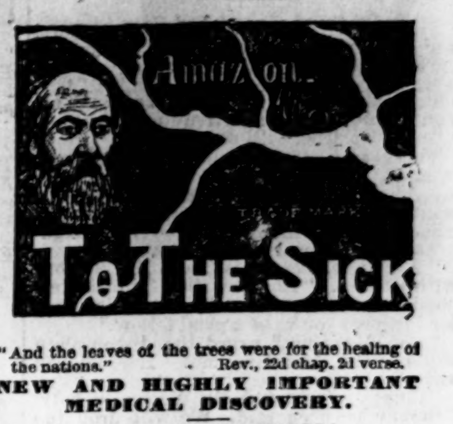
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

SALESMEN WANTED.—SEVERAL EXperienced men for both carpets and upholstery goods. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

MEDICAL



"And the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations." Rev., 22d chap. 2d verse.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

HEALTH TO THE WORLD!

DR. ALZORA'S
AMAZON PILLS.

Dr. ALZORA, having discovered in the Valley of the River Amazon, in South America, a rare and exceedingly valuable plant, possessing most wonderful curative properties, has been induced by numerous medical gentlemen, who have tested its merits in their own practice, to make it up in the form of pills, to be placed within the reach of the public, so that all may enjoy the benefit of a remedy the most certain and efficient as a curative agent that has ever been discovered in any age or country.

For his own gratification, and to satisfy the public, Dr. ALZORA has had this drug examined by several of the first physicians and chemists of New-York, London and Paris—men who have devoted their lives to the promotion of medical science—who have pronounced it the most important of medical discoveries, and have united in recommending it to the world.

The drug of which the AMAZON PILLS are principally composed was found by Dr. ALZORA, while traveling in the Valley of the Amazon, is known only to him, and cannot be procured of any one but himself, in this country or elsewhere.

Dr. ALZORA is an old physician of forty years' experience, who has devoted a lifetime to the study and practice of medicine, and he knows what he says to be positively true when he states that these Pills are a CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR EVERY DISEASE, no matter how desperate the case or how long standing. A trial is all that is necessary to convince any one who is suffering that they have within their reach the means for a restoration to perfect health.

Disease is simply the result of weakness in the system. The body is attacked on every side, and the disease fastens itself on the weakest point. If the Lungs are deficient in strength, Consumption is the result. If the Throat be weak, Asthma, Quinsy or Bronchitis will follow. From the same cause Ladies suffer from Female Complaints.

Nature always makes a strong effort to throw off and overcome every disease, and frequently succeeds, but in many cases it needs assistance, and this indispensable aid is what the AMAZON PILLS are designed to supply.

The object is not to furnish a specific remedy for each particular disease. The great value in the AMAZON PILLS consists in their power to strengthen and build up the system, to impart vigor, tone and new life to the whole body, and thus render to nature the necessary assistance, and overcome the disease.

The great fault with physicians has always been that they gave too much medicine. For years the whole community has been drugged with calomel, opium, and hundreds of other pernicious medicines, calculated to still more injure the already impaired health, and weaken the system, when more strength was what it required. The whole of this erroneous practice has been discarded by Dr. ALZORA, and a new one substituted, founded upon long experience and a thorough knowledge of true medical science. By the use of these Pills, not only is health secured, and the suffering incident to disease avoided, but years will be added to life, and hundreds of dollars saved in physicians' and druggists' bills. So long as there is life remaining, they will build up the system, and restore that great blessing—sound, vigorous health.

The AMAZON PILLS are made from a plant which is very rare, and found in a country difficult of access. But a limited quantity can be at this time furnished; but such arrangements are being made as will supply any quantity that may be desired.

These Pills are a certain cure for the following complaints:

Consumption, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Sick Headache, Disease of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Weak Back, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Complaints, Catarrh, Constipation of the Bowels, Night Sweats, Piles, Epilepsy, Eruptions and Diseases of the Skin, restoring a clear and smooth complexion.

LEUCORRHEA, OR WHITES, FALLING OF THE WOMB,
and all distressing Female Complaints,
GENERAL WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

That life-destroying and most obstinate complaint, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, which is so common and has baffled the skill of the best physicians, is at once permanently cured by the AMAZON PILLS. No one should permit this enervating disorder to continue, as consumption and death are the inevitable result.

The pills are put up in packages of convenient size for mailing, and contain a sufficient quantity to render only one package necessary in ordinary complaints.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

They will be sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the world, on receipt of price. All letters must be addressed to Dr. G. E. ALZORA, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

Post Office Box No. 3,696.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your communication, together with the plant from the Amazon River, has been received, and, in compliance with your request, I have examined and tested the drug with great care, and feel satisfied that it contains great curative power as a medical agent, and I am convinced that it will do all and more than you claim for it. It will be truly a blessing to the world. Yours, sincerely,

G. M. S. SANDERSON, M. D., Principal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1868.

Dr. G. E. Alzora:

I have chemically analyzed and carefully examined the new plant which you handed me; and, after a thorough investigation, I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as one of the greatest discoveries ever made in medical science. This plant possesses properties as a medicine which do not exist in any known herb, and is, beyond question, of the greatest value as a medicine. No remedy has ever come under my observation which I could recommend so confidently as this. I remain, Doctor,

Your sincere friend,
A. M. GASTEN, Chemist.

[Translation.]

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1867, Rue de Ravoli.

Dr. G. E. Alzora, New-York:

I have submitted to the observation of several of the most eminent chemists in Paris the new plant which you recently discovered in the Valley of the Amazon. These gentlemen have all pronounced it of the greatest importance as a medical agent, and have requested me to inform you that they are convinced, when a sufficient quantity can be obtained and properly prepared, that this addition to the medical pharmacopea will be of the utmost benefit to the European and American people.

I am well satisfied, from my own observation, that no discovery in modern times can equal it in importance. You owe it to the world, as a physician and a philanthropist, to introduce the new remedy at as early a period as possible. I beg to assure you, dear Doctor, of my profound regards. With respectful salutations, yours,

N. P. MARGUETTE, Professor of Chemistry.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening. 5 to 7.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman, not long in this country, to do general housework in a good private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; not afraid of work. Call at No. 132 Chrystie-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; would assist in housekeeping or take care of an invalid. Call at No. 116 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress by a young person; quite competent, and willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 21 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework for single gentlemen; understands all the house work; speaks good English; best recommendations. Address for a week F. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

M. T. FOLEY, NO. 31 53D-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.